

'A Historic and Heroic Choice'

Balkan Leaders Forge Peace Accord



Presidents Slobodan Milosevic, left, Alija Izetbegovic of Bosnia and Franjo Tudjman of Croatia initialing the peace accord in Dayton, Ohio, on Tuesday.

DAYTON, Ohio — Overcoming their differences only at the last moment, Balkan leaders agreed Tuesday on a comprehensive settlement to end the 43-month war in Bosnia.

The landmark accord was reached after 21 days of intensive negotiations brokered by the United States and conducted with three Balkan presidents in seclusion at the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base near Dayton, Ohio.

"The presidents of Bosnia, Croatia and Serbia have made a historic and heroic choice," President Bill Clinton told re-

ported two long nights hammering out the final accord.

"The war in Bosnia should be left to the past," Mr. Milosevic declared.

Mr. Izetbegovic said, "This may not be a just peace, but it is more just than a continuation of war." He added, "In the world as it is, a better peace will not have been achieved."

Mr. Tudjman said, "I believe the implementation of this agreement will result in lasting peace and create conditions for the establishment of a new world order in this part of the world."

President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia hailed the agreement as a "big step" toward peace.

"It is important that the finalizing of the document is followed by a UN Security Council decision to suspend sanctions against the Union Republic of Yugoslavia," Mr. Yeltsin said. "Russia will consistently defend their lifting altogether."

Mr. Yeltsin made it clear that Russia had not yet decided how deeply it would get involved in a NATO military operation in Bosnia for reinforcing the peace deal.

"A decision on Russia's participation in military aspects of the settlement will be made later," he said.

The United States and Germany, on behalf of the "contact group" that mediated international efforts to end the conflict, immediately asked the United Nations to lift sanctions on the rump Yugoslavia diplomats said.

Disagreements over territory nearly torpedoed the talks in the last 48 hours.

"The war is over," Mr. Milosevic de-

Europeans welcome accord, but with a twinge of jealousy. Page 2.

porters in the Rose Garden of the White House. "They have heeded the will of their people."

"Today, thank God, the voices of those people have been heard," he stated.

President Alija Izetbegovic of Bosnia, President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia and the Croatian president, Franjo Tudjman, sat side by side at a long table in the Hope Hotel on Wright-Patterson Air Force Base and initialed the agreement under the watchful eyes of U.S. and international mediators.

The accord, to be formally signed in Paris next month, offered the best promise since the fighting began in 1992 that an end is possible in a war that has left 250,000 people dead or missing.

"We've reached a day many believed would never come," said Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, who had

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Clinton's Next Battle: Support From Public and Congress

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — In announcing that an agreement had been reached to bring peace to Bosnia, President Bill Clinton fired the first shot in a new battle: the struggle for the approval of the American public and Congress.

In his Rose Garden statement, President Clinton asked Americans to take a moment over the coming holiday weekend to "say a simple prayer of thanksgiving that this peace has been reached, that our nation was able to play an important role in stopping the suffering and the sorrow," and that Bosnians would finally be able to celebrate Christmas in peace.

"Without us, the hard-won peace would be lost," he said. "The slaughter of innocents would begin again" and the conflict "could spread like poison throughout the entire region."

He vowed to seek congressional backing for the deployment of American peacekeeping troops to Bosnia, comprising probably one-third of a force expected to number about 60,000.

He said there would be "no complete deployment" until members of Congress had had a chance to undertake consultations, "which I think will begin immediately."

The president said that he had called

congressional leaders before making his announcement to inform them of the Dayton accord and to ask them to begin developing a schedule for consultations.

The immediate reaction from congressional leaders was not as negative as Mr. Clinton might have feared, given the depth of opposition in Capitol Hill to the idea of exposing American soldiers to danger in far-off Bosnia. Newt Gingrich, the House leader, speaking to reporters in

Nashua, New Hampshire, said he would invite all parties to the Dayton agreement to testify before Congress.

The Georgia Republican added that he might send a congressional team to Bosnia to study the situation.

Bob Dole, the Senate majority leader, also spoke with reserve, saying: "At long last American leadership is being exercised. I only hope that it is being exercised in the pursuit of the right objectives."

Mr. Gingrich said he was willing to give Mr. Clinton "the benefit of the doubt" as commander in chief of the armed forces.

And he said that while he was not "prepared to vote yes" when the matter came up for action, "I would discourage any member from automatically voting 'No.'"

Opposition in Congress to the idea of sending troops to Bosnia has been sub-

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Main Points of the Agreement

- NATO troops will supervise separation of forces.
- Bosnia will be an internationally recognized state within its present borders.
- It will consist of a Bosnian-Croatian Federation and the Bosnian Serb Republic.
- The capital, Sarajevo, will remain united.
- The government will include a Parliament, presidency and constitutional court.
- Free, democratic elections will take place under international supervision.
- Refugees will be allowed to return to their homes.
- Human rights will be monitored by an independent commission.
- People charged with war crimes will be excluded from political life.

China Comes Down Hard on Top Critic

By Steven Mufson
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — China has charged its leading critic, Wei Jingsheng, with attempting to overthrow the government, an offense that could be punished with anything from five years in prison to the death sentence.

The 44-year-old Mr. Wei, regarded as the father of China's tiny democracy movement, was formally arrested Tuesday, nearly 20 months after he disappeared into police hands. He had vanished after being stopped by security agents on a road outside Beijing on April 1, 1994.

Since then, despite appeals from many world leaders, Chinese officials have given no indication of Mr. Wei's whereabouts, and he has been barred from seeing any of

his family members or attorneys. In China, conviction is almost certain after a formal arrest is announced.

The official Xinhua press agency said in a six-paragraph item that "an investigation by Beijing's municipal public security departments showed that Wei had conducted activities in an attempt to overthrow the government." It added: "His actions were in violation of the criminal law and constituted crimes."

An uncompromising spokesman for free speech and democracy, Mr. Wei has spent all but six months of the past 16 years in jails, prison labor camps, or detention. This year he was a strong contender for the Nobel Peace Prize.

A former soldier and Beijing Zoo electrician, Mr. Wei was jailed in 1979 for his

role in the Democracy Wall movement. At that time he wrote and published an essay called "The Fifth Modernization," which criticized Deng Xiaoping, the senior leader, for leaving democracy out of his reform program. Mr. Wei later branded Mr. Deng a "new dictator."

The new charge Tuesday against Mr. Wei appears to signal Beijing's continued determination to stifle overt political dissent as well as its confidence that foreign companies' eagerness to do business in China's booming economy would prevent any trade retaliation by other governments.

The timing of the announcement — just after President Jiang Zemin's meetings with President Bill Clinton in New York,

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A Victory for Separatism And Regional Status Quo

Expulsion of 2.5 Million Legitimized

By John Pomfret
Washington Post Service

PALE, Bosnia-Herzegovina — On the surface, Tuesday's peace plan to end Europe's bloodiest conflict since World War II transports the region back almost full circle to the point where it stood in June 1991 when fighting erupted between Slovenian irregulars and soldiers of the Yugoslavian People's Army.

Then, as now, the former Yugoslavia had shattered into five parts: Bosnia, Croatia, Macedonia, Slovenia and a smaller Yugoslavia joining Serbia and Montenegro. But what the agreement legitimizes is what took place in the nightmarish interim between 1991 and now: a massive expulsion of an estimated 2.5 million people, mostly Bosnian Muslims, who were either forced from their homes or fled an uncertain fate at the hands of an enemy faction.

This exodus has resulted in a Croatia dominated by Croats and almost devoid of Serbs; a Serbian-led Yugoslavia all but free of Croats and losing Hungarians fast; and a Bosnia that, while already cut in two between an ethnically pure section of Serbs and a federation of Croats and Muslims, is quickly being divided into three parts as Croatian leaders seek to separate their people from the Muslims, their ostensible allies.

As such, what appears to have won at the talks in Dayton, Ohio, is the concept of an ethnically homogeneous state in the heart of Europe. What has been lost is the belief that the groups that once comprised Eastern Europe's richest mosaic can live together in peace.

And merely postponed are the dreams of President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia for a Greater Serbia and those of his Croatian

counterpart, Franjo Tudjman, for a Greater Croatia.

"Everything I hear from Dayton tells me that the concept that they all hate each other and can't live together is victorious," said a Western aid official. "It isn't true but since when has truth had anything to do with the Balkans?"

Fusillades of celebratory gunfire illuminated the night sky over much of Serbian-held Bosnia. In the town of Zvornik -

NEWS ANALYSIS

on the border of Yugoslavia, scores of people filled the streets expressing their hopes of peace.

"Is it really over?" one woman, named Branka, asked in disbelief. "Can we really start living normally now?"

This pragmatic acceptance of the status quo in the Balkans by the United States runs contrary to many of the things U.S. officials say they stand for, such as tolerance and democracy. It also could sow the seeds for a collapse of the peace accord because, many officials in the region say, without some type of reckoning of the injustices committed in the Balkans, a long-term solution to the crisis will be hard to find and the plan will be but a recipe for a war of redemption.

The main reason U.S. leaders accepted the status quo in the Balkans is because neither of the two most powerful leaders sitting around the table in Dayton — Mr. Milosevic or Mr. Tudjman — supports the ideal of a multiethnic society. Although Alija Izetbegovic, president of Bosnia, has voiced a belief that Muslims, Serbs and Croats could live together peacefully, his country was by far the weakest participant in the talks and thus his position lost.

AGENDA

New Bomb Test

PARIS (Reuters) — France, defying a worldwide furor, conducted the fourth in a series of nuclear weapons tests Tuesday, the Defense Ministry said.

A ministry statement said the underground blast, equivalent to less than 40,000 tons of conventional explosives, was detonated at the Mururoa Atoll in French Polynesia at 2130 GMT.

Dow Surges

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at a record 5,023.55 points Tuesday, up 40.46, as investors bought high-quality issues likely to perform well over the next year in a slowly expanding U.S. economy.

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| Dow Jones | Trib Index |
|------------|------------|
| Up 40.46 | Up 0.10% |
| 5023.55 | 127.46 |
| The Dollar | |
| New York | 1.4081 |
| DM | 1.4075 |
| Pound | 1.557 |
| Yen | 101.50 |
| FF | 4.8575 |

| Newsstand Prices | |
|------------------|-------------|
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| Cameroun | 1.600 CFA |
| Egypt | 10.00 FF |
| France | 10.00 FF |
| Gabon | 1.100 CFA |
| Greece | 350 Dr. |
| Italy | 2.800 Lire |
| Ivory Coast | 1.250 CFA |
| Jordan | 1.250 JD |
| Lebanon | US\$ 1.80 |
| Luxembourg | 65 L Fr |
| Morocco | 14 Dh |
| Qatar | 1.000 Rials |
| Reunion | 12.50 FF |
| Saudi Arabia | 10.00 R. |
| Senegal | 1.100 CFA |
| Spain | 225 PTAS |
| Tunisia | 1.250 Din |
| Turkey | 1.000 L. |
| U.A.E. | 10.00 Dirh |
| U.S. Mil. | (\$1.20) |

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Diana, the Feminist Princess, Ends Fairy Tale

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — At the bitter heart of the conflict surrounding the Princess of Wales is the determination of Diana to be a woman in her own right. Her story, which started as a sugary fairy-tale, now has a feminist agenda, reflecting the demands of 20th-century women to be defined not by their menfolk but as themselves.

In the BBC interview broadcast around the world Monday evening, the Princess of Wales was a modern woman baring the broken bones of her marriage. In the flesh that evening at a cancer benefit, she was traditionally royal — sapphires and diamonds winking, slender dress sweeping into a train.

Yet the broad, muscular back and full-blown figure she revealed in a low-cut gown were symbolic of the metamorphosis of the teenage "shy Di" into a powerful, mature woman.

Her confident public image and her lucid broadcast showed a bewitched public and a bewildered establishment that the most visible princess in history cannot conveniently be written out of the script in this most gripping of soap operas. Or, as Her Royal Highness expressed it, using the third-person language usually reserved for Her Majesty: "She won't go quietly, that's the problem. I'll fight to the end because I believe that I have a role to fulfill."

That role seems to be more about American-style celebrity status used as a powerful influence than about the diligent do-gooding of the royal wives of Windsor.

According to her own televised soul-searching, Diana does not expect to be crowned queen at her husband's side, but to win the right to be "a queen of people's hearts." Not, you will note, the "queen of hearts," for that would place her in this royal poker game as just a decorative card with no power apart from her high status. And that is always inferior to the king.

In the past, women who owed their royal status to their marriages have been shunted off to the country (as Queen Alexandra was by Edward VII) or had their heads chopped off (the Henry VIII solution). As a last resort, when a king fell in the grip of an unsuitable woman, they were both sidelined: hence the abdication in 1936 of Edward VIII and his exile with Wallis Simpson.

Palace Offers Support for a New Role

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Having been thrust into the dock of public opinion for its alleged role in stifling the career ambitions of a national treasure, Buckingham Palace responded Tuesday by offering its accuser, the Princess of Wales, its full aid and cooperation in finding a new role for her.

By so doing, the palace sought to bring a quick end to what had been called the worst crisis to rock the

monarchy since the 1936 abdication of Edward VIII. "We will, of course, be talking again to the princess, to see how we can help her define her future role and continue to support her as a member of the royal family," the palace statement said.

With hostilities between the princess and other members of the royal family having apparently been capped, public speculation quickly swung to the question of divorce. "It has long been inevitable,"

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Diana in London on the night of the broadcast.

'A Historic and Heroic Choice' / Peace for Bosnia

In European Capitals, Relief, Delight and a Twinge of Jealousy of U.S.

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

PARIS — Despite unmistakable traces of jealousy that the United States had succeeded where they failed for nearly four years, European governments welcomed the Bosnia peace accord Tuesday with exhilaration and relief.

Officials in Paris, London, Bonn and other allied capitals expressed surprise and delight at the settlement just when it appeared that three weeks of negotiations had reached the brink of collapse.

Prime Minister John Major of Britain praised the breakthrough among the warring parties and said: "It has taken courage on everyone's part to overcome the many difficult

issues at stake. But the people of Bosnia can now look forward to a peaceful future — a very different prospect to the grim realities of the last three years."

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany called the Dayton agreement "a decisive step toward the restoration of peace in the whole of the former Yugoslavia."

President Boris N. Yeltsin also extolled the deal, which he said marked "a comprehensive settlement to the most tragic conflict in Europe since World War II."

The French foreign minister, Hervé de Charette, said the accord arranged for the imminent freedom of two missing French pilots, who were believed to be held by Bosnian Serbs since they were shot down near Pale

during a NATO bombing campaign three months ago.

Yet almost as soon as President Bill Clinton had announced that a peace deal had been reached, the smoldering tensions among the allies seemed to rekindle in an apparent dispute over which capital should receive the honor of hosting the peace-signing ceremony.

Anxious to stake out its claim as the Western nation that has sacrificed more soldiers in the quest for peace in the Balkans, France announced Tuesday night that it intended to hold a formal signing ceremony in early December. President Jacques Chirac's office said the Paris gathering would "soon set the seal on a global settlement to the Yugoslav conflict."

London also wants to share in the glory by holding a conference that would arrange financing plans for Bosnia's reconstruction, which the World Bank believes could cost up to \$6 billion over the next three years. The European Union said a pledging conference bringing together potential donor countries "should take place as soon as possible."

But the Clinton administration, savoring one of its greatest foreign policy triumphs, insists that the peace-signing ceremony should take place in Washington as a way to highlight the U.S. diplomatic success ahead of a presidential election year.

Nonetheless, there was elation among the allies that the United States was prepared to exercise its leadership by putting 20,000 peace-

keeping troops on the ground to enforce the agreement.

"The Bosnia crisis shows this alliance stands or falls with American leadership," a British official said. "A lot of the bickering for the past three years could have been prevented if Washington had taken this kind of assertive approach much earlier."

Failure to reach a deal would have revived fears of a new outbreak of warfare that could have trapped the French, British and other European soldiers who make up the bulk of the 23,000 UN peacekeepers in Bosnia in an escalating conflict that might have compelled them to beat a hasty retreat.

An evacuation effort in the middle of winter would have imposed immense logistical strains on the North

Atlantic Treaty Organization, which has found its credibility as the world's most powerful military alliance left in tatters by the failure of member governments to find a successful strategy to wind down the war.

European officials said one of the biggest sources of friction within the alliance over Bosnia would be removed when U.S. soldiers finally hit the ground in the vanguard of a 60,000-man NATO peacekeeping force.

American arguments in favor of arming the Bosnian Army and launching heavy air strikes against rebel Serbs have long infuriated European governments, who claimed that the Americans could afford to talk tough because they had not joined the European allies in contributing ground troops.

Assuming that Mr. Clinton is not blocked by Congress from sending up to 20,000 American troops as promised, European officials said they expected the U.S. commitment in terms of firepower, authority and prestige would help the NATO peacekeeping mission succeed where the United Nations had failed.

"If the United States takes the lead and American generals are giving the orders, there should be none of the command and control problems that we saw with the dual key arrangements under the UN mission," a senior French military official said. "There will be debates about the right tactics, but we want to settle them in a friendly and cooperative way."

Deploying in 'Godawful' Conditions

By Rick Atkinson
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — With the initialing of a Bosnian peace accord Tuesday, the spotlight shifts from tightrope diplomacy to the even more perilous military challenge of deploying more than 60,000 combat troops into mountainous, mine-strewn Bosnia in midwinter.

NATO officials say the heart of the deployment involves three multinational army divisions assigned to three geographic sectors in Bosnia. Collectively, their task is to promote stability by establishing and enforcing a 1,000 kilometer-long (620-mile-long) zone of separation between Serbian-controlled territory and land controlled by Croatian and Muslim forces.

The U.S. contribution of 25,000 soldiers will be drawn mostly from the 1st Armored Division, which is based in Germany. It has been assigned a sector headquartered in the northeast city of Tuzla. Reinforced by a brigade of more than 1,000 Russians plus a Nordic battalion, the Americans — with about 300 Abrams tanks and Bradley armored personnel carriers — will man a bell-shaped area with a perimeter of roughly 350 kilometers.

Complementing Sector Tuzla will be a British sector, headquartered in the northwest city of Gornji Vakuf, and a French sector, probably headquartered in the southwestern city of Mostar. Precisely how the troop contingents from other NATO and non-NATO contributing nations will be parceled out is still under study, planners ex-



pected soldiers from more than 20 countries to participate in the deployment.

The initialing of the treaty permits NATO to dispatch to Bosnia a force of up to 1,600 communications and logistics experts; that force will accelerate preparations for arrival of the main body of combat troops in December.

Even if the deployment of combat units begins in 10 to 14 days as currently planned, the process will take weeks. While command headquarters will be established within 72 to 96 hours after the formal signing of a treaty, U.S. planners, for example, calculate that complete deployment of an armored brigade will take 20 to 30 days. Getting the entire NATO force in place

could take up to two months.

Chain of command for the operation will extend from General George A. Joulwan, NATO's supreme commander, whose headquarters is in Mons, Belgium; to Admiral Leighton W. Smith, commander of NATO's southern flank in Naples; to Lieutenant General Michael Walker, commander of NATO's Allied Rapid Reaction Corps, now headquartered in Rheinland, Germany; to unit commanders, such as Major General William L. Nash, commander of the 1st Armored Division.

Admiral Smith plans to establish a headquarters in Sarajevo, where General Walker's headquarters also will direct all ground forces in the operation.

The United Nations announced last month that roughly one-third of its 30,000 troops from 19 nations will leave Bosnia; of those remaining, many will become part of the NATO force. The UN commander, Lieutenant General Bernard Janvier, is expected to become Admiral Smith's deputy, although final command arrangements are under discussion.

Commanders from the 1st Armored said they planned to take along most of the unit's tanks and personnel carriers despite the formidable mountains around Tuzla. Level country in the north of the sector is particularly suitable for tanks, according to one commander, and planners believe that heavy armor provides both protection for U.S. troops and an intimidating presence to discourage prospective snipers or truce violators.

Army commanders had counted on a zone of separation 20 kilometers wide to keep Serbian artillery as far away as possible. The negotiated agreement for a zone only four kilometers wide "fundamentally changes the troop-to-task ratio," a colonel said, by requiring more NATO soldiers to monitor the demarcation line. That concern in the Tuzla sector has been somewhat offset by a NATO promise to provide General Nash with additional U.S. infantry units capable of plugging gaps where heavy armor cannot easily move.

Supplying the force in winter will be difficult. Virtually all bridges north of Tuzla have been destroyed during three and a half years of fighting. Roads, as a U.S. colonel put it, "are in godawful shape and getting worse as winter closes in."

An informal session on the Spanish island of Majorca last September that the 15 European Union countries would pay another third, and that oil-producing Muslim countries of the Middle East should be asked for most of the rest, French officials said.

NATO governments are expected to give final approval to the alliance's military plans to dispatch the peacekeeping force by the time of a meeting of allied foreign ministers in Brussels on Dec. 5 and 6.

Some European governments are doubtful that the one year President Clinton has given U.S. soldiers to run the peacekeeping mission is long enough to let real peace take root on the ground.

Even the participation of an estimated 1,000 Russian troops is conditional on the presence in northern Bosnia of the American 1st Armored Division, which would make up the bulk of the American contingent. Russia agreed earlier this month to let three battalions go in alongside the U.S. force, but only if it was understood that they were not taking orders from NATO.

NATO's senior European commander, General George A. Joulwan, is a U.S. officer, but he will give orders to the Russian contingent only in his capacity as commander of U.S. forces in Europe.

Germany has offered to provide 4,000 troops, the first of which would be ready to start moving to Bosnia by Dec. 20. Defense Minister Volker Rühe said Monday.

"You can't continue to command everything and pay for nothing," the official said. European leaders agreed at



An elderly resident of Sarajevo clutching a loaf of bread in a Red Cross soup kitchen Tuesday in the Bosnian capital.

Paris and London To Follow U.S. Lead

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

PARIS — A French official said Tuesday that France would send 10,000 troops and Britain 15,000, but only if the United States followed through on its pledge to send 20,000 soldiers to the former Yugoslavia.

European countries would probably also pull their troops out at the same time the United States did, French officials said.

President Bill Clinton said that North Atlantic Treaty Organization plans included "a reasonable timetable" for the withdrawal of American troops, but administration officials have said before that U.S. soldiers would start pulling out after about a year.

An authoritative French official said that President Jacques Chirac and other European leaders would insist at the final peace conference next month that the United States pay about one-third of the expected \$5 billion to \$6 billion cost of rebuilding Bosnia after four years of war.

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TRAVEL UPDATE

Iberia Pilots to Resume Strikes

MADRID (AP) — Pilots of the Spanish airline Iberia are expected to resume strike action Thursday following the failure of negotiations between their union and management.

The pilots, who are protesting a management restructuring plan, have already been on strike for a total of six days this month. They now plan further strikes on Thursday and Friday, as well as on Tuesday and Wednesday next week.

The pilots union, SEPLA, did not rule out a resumption of talks with management, but said no meeting was planned for now.

New Checks of Jumbo-Jet Engines

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Federal Aviation Administration has ordered stepped-up inspections of General Electric Co. jet engines used on many of the world's jumbo jets, following the discovery that microscopic cracks had caused engine explosions on several aircraft.

It took weeks to fashion a rule designed to weed out possibly dangerous engines while avoiding the grounding of hundreds of large airliners. Almost all major U.S. airlines use the engines.

Involved are all versions of the GE CF6 engine, which since the early 1970s have powered many Boeing 747s and 767s, McDonnell Douglas MD-11s and DC-10s, and Airbus Industrie A-300s, A-310s and A-330s. Approximately 4,400 of the engines are operating worldwide, 825 on U.S. airlines.

Eurostar to Extend Special Fare

PARIS (Reuters) — The Eurostar high-speed rail service, which is locked in a price war with Channel ferry companies, said Tuesday its special Paris-London round-trip fare of 594 francs (\$122) would be maintained until March 31. It was due to expire Dec. 10.

The Paris-London price is conditional on a Saturday night stay in London or a booking two weeks before departure.

Southern U.S. beach resorts and tourist areas had the nation's highest crime rates in 1994. An FBI survey of areas with populations above 100,000 shows. Miami topped the list, with 19 violent crimes per 1,000 residents, followed by Gainesville, also in Florida, with a rate of 14 per 1,000, and Tucson, Arizona, 8 per 1,000. (AP)

Japan Airlines has regained clearance to offer full maintenance services to U.S.-registered airlines after adjusting procedures to comply with U.S. requirements, JAL said. (AP)

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| Bahrain | 800-777 | Finland | 0035-0034 | Moldova | 0037-012 | Romania | 0040-89-0877 | United States (Maine) | 0050-89-0877 |
| Bangladesh | 1-800-877-8000 | France | 19-00087 | Monaco | 0037-012 | Russia | 007-4123 | Venezuela | 173-1877 |
| Belgium | 0030-10014 | Germany | 0049-011 | Montenegro | 0038-011 | Saudi Arabia | 0096-155-4133 | | |
| Bermuda | 1-800-222-0677 | Ghana | 0023-1366 | Netherlands | 0031-20 | Seychelles | 225-0333 | | |
| Bhutan | 0090-3333 | Greece | 0030-1366 | Netherlands (Aruba) | 0029-012 | Slovenia (Ljubljana) | 0038-011 | | |
| Bolivia | 0059-856 | Honduras | 0050-121 | Netherlands (Curaçao) | 0029-012 | Slovak Republic | 0042-087-187 | | |
| Brazil | 1-800-877-8000 | Hong Kong | 00852-1877 | Netherlands (Suriname) | 0029-012 | South Africa | 0027-99-0001 | | |
| British Virgin Islands | 00-800-1010 | Hungary | 0036-1 | Netherlands (Trinidad) | 0029-012 | Spain | 0034-99-0001 | | |
| Bulgaria | 1-800-877-8000 | India | 0091-11 | Netherlands (Zimbabwe) | 0029-012 | Sweden | 0046-99-0001 | | |
| Cameroon | 1-800-366-4663 | Indonesia | 0062-21 | Norway | 0047-22 | Switzerland | 0041-77 | | |
| Cayman Islands | 00-99-017 | Indonesia (Bali) | 0062-21 | Philippines | 0063-2 | Tanzania | 0025-11 | | |
| Chad | 0091-11 | Indonesia (Jakarta) | 0062-21 | Poland | 0048-22 | Togo | 0022-11 | | |
| Chile | 0056-2 | Indonesia (Semarang) | 0062-21 | Portugal | 00351-21 | Tunisia | 00216-11 | | |
| Colombia | 0057-011 | Iran | 0098-21 | Romania | 0040-21 | Turkmenistan | 007-22 | | |
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THE AMERICAS

Poll Finds Majority For Clinton In Battle

By Richard Morin
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton has a majority of Americans on his side as federal budget negotiations enter a critical phase, while his Republican opponents in Congress face growing disapproval over the way they have handled the budget impasse, according to a new Washington Post-ABC News poll.

The survey, conducted Sunday before the agreement to end the partial government shutdown was announced, found that 7 in 10 — including a majority of Republicans — disapproved of the way Republicans in Congress are handling the budget dispute. And the poll indicated that last week's government shutdown and the continuing budget stalemate had sent the job ratings of the Senate majority leader, Bob Dole, and the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, plummeting.

Overall, 56 percent of those interviewed said Mr. Clinton's position on the budget issue was closer to their own, while 36 percent supported the Republicans. By a 2-1 ratio, those interviewed agreed that the Republican plan to balance the federal budget in seven years cut too deeply into domestic programs and a smaller majority said Mr. Clinton should veto it.

A total of 827 randomly selected adults were interviewed. Margin of sampling error for the overall results is plus or minus 4 percentage points.

The results of the Post-ABC News poll echoed the findings of other recent polls and were reinforced by separate interviews with voters around the country conducted by Washington Post reporters.

The surveys and interviews suggest that most Americans blamed Republicans in Congress for the budget impasse. Even a majority of the Republicans interviewed expressed disapproval of the way their party's congressional leaders had dealt so far with the dispute.

Less than half of those interviewed — 45 percent — said they approved of the job Mr. Dole was doing as leader of the Senate Republicans, down from 60 percent in March. During the same period, the percentage who disapproved of Mr. Dole's job performance grew from 28 percent to 46 percent in the most recent survey.

Likewise, two in three respondents — 65 percent — said they disapproved of the job Mr. Gingrich was doing as speaker, up from 50 percent in June. About one in four Americans — 27 percent — views favorably Mr. Gingrich's performance.

While Representative Gingrich and Senator Dole appear to have suffered during the shutdown and budget debate, President Clinton managed to hold his own. His job approval rating stood at 54 percent in the recent poll, unchanged from a Post-ABC News survey conducted before the shutdown began and up from 47 percent in June.

There are certain values that President Clinton is standing up for that I think are worth it, and if this adds to his credibility with the American people, then something good will come of it," said David Sponder, 37, a psychologist who lives in Los Angeles, in a typical respondent comment.



President Clinton giving a thumbs-up after thanking congressional Democrats for their support in the budget fight. With him is Representative Vic Fazio of California.

POLITICAL NOTES

A Campaign Watershed?

WASHINGTON — The whole vast cycle of primaries, party caucuses, nominating conventions and campaigns — with all its twists and unpredictable turns — has not even begun. Yet the defining moment of the 1996 presidential election may well be at hand.

By Dec. 15 or not too long thereafter, President Bill Clinton and congressional Republicans, including Mr. Clinton's likely opponent next November, the Senate majority leader, Bob Dole, must decide whether it is to be compromise or stalemate on the size and shape of the federal budget — including tax cuts and wrenching changes in Medicare, welfare and other entitlement programs.

Given the volatile nature of these issues and the fact that hundreds of delegates to next summer's nominating conventions are to be chosen in the first few months of 1996, the outcome of the budget crisis will go far toward shaping the struggle for the White House.

"Normally, the shape a presidential election develops over a fairly long period," said John Alexander, a University of Cincinnati historian. "But sometimes a series of concrete events, packed into a short span of time, become the potentially defining moment for a whole campaign." He likened the present situation to President Harry S. Truman's confrontation with the Republican-controlled Congress in 1948 and the televised debates between John F. Kennedy and Richard Nixon in 1960.

This year's search for a budget agreement will almost certainly decide the tactics of Mr. Clinton, Mr. Dole and others in the critical early rounds of next year's campaign.

More important, whether the two sides can reach agreement may determine whether the country is treated to a traditional battle for the White House or something far nastier and more divisive.

Will the campaign boil down to an argument over a historic reordering of the federal government's role in American life?

Away From Politics

• The Food and Drug Administration has approved 3TC — a new anti-viral AIDS drug — to be used with the frequently prescribed AZT, bolstering the growing belief that using combinations of powerful drugs is the most effective way to fight the infection. The drug was licensed less than five months after its manufacturer first submitted its application to the agency, and two weeks after an FDA panel recommended that it be approved. (LAT)

• A judge has denied a request by the jointly operated Detroit Newspapers that an order restricting strike demonstrations at a suburban printing plant be expanded to all newspaper facilities. (AP)

• A Washington state trooper who gained national attention when he stopped a young

Such a campaign would not lack for fireworks or heated rhetoric, but it would fall well within the bounds of traditional combat.

The alternative may be a tooth-and-fang effort to shift the blame for an opposite outcome — continued paralysis in Washington.

If compromise is reached, strategists for Mr. Clinton and Mr. Dole say, their campaign scripts are clear.

"If Dole has a strength, it is that he can reach solutions that are palatable to the American people, which accomplish a policy objective and become law," said former Senator Warren Rodman of New Hampshire, a Dole adviser.

Clinton strategists, on the other hand, would portray a budget compromise as a victory for Mr. Clinton as the leader who supported fiscal responsibility but defended the elderly, the poor and middle-class families against Republican excesses.

James Carville, a top Clinton political adviser, said that if a final deal was struck, Mr. Clinton could credibly argue that "the Republicans had a terrible budget and I took them to the negotiating table and made it a lot better for the American people." (LAT)

Specter Will Drop Race

WASHINGTON — Senator Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania has decided to quit his long-shot Republican presidential bid because of poor fund-raising results, a senior campaign official said.

Another official said Mr. Specter was expected to make a withdrawal announcement this week, most likely in Philadelphia on Wednesday. (AP)

Quote / Unquote

Ross Perot, as he submitted petitions with more than 50,000 names to get his Reform Party on the Ohio ballot next year, was asked if he would run for president again. He replied: "This is out about me. This is about the American people." (AP)

couple on their way to an abortion clinic and tried to persuade them not to go through with the procedure was dismissed for the incident. An internal investigation by the Washington State Patrol found that Lane W. Jackstadt, a 12-year veteran, had violated the agency's code of ethics and engaged in "unbecoming conduct" during the incident last year. (LAT)

• After 30 witnesses and 300 exhibits, the prosecution rested in trying to prove to a jury in Los Angeles that Erik and Lyle Menendez killed their wealthy parents. The last witness called in the prosecution's six-week case was an expert who showed a computer recreation of the Aug. 20, 1989, slayings of Jose and Kitty Menendez. (AP)

• The Washington edition of the Los Angeles Times returned Monday, four months after publication was discontinued in a cost-cutting move. (AP)

Many Budget Hurdles Lie Ahead Economic Projections May Ease Final Accord

By Adam Clymer
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton and congressional Republicans got over their first big hurdle when they reached an agreement on a temporary spending bill to reopen the government. But on the much larger issue ahead — how to balance the budget — they may only have agreed to disagree.

That may ultimately depend not just on the will to compromise, which is conditioned by polls, focus groups and whichever side makes the latest political blunder and feels weak.

It may also depend on whether a fresh look by the Congressional Budget Office at the economic projections for the next seven years — an art that some economists consider borderline science fiction — finds enough extra cash to take the roughest edges off the Republican plan to balance the budget in seven years, which Congress finally passed Monday. The rozier the forecast, the less money has to be cut.

Both sides are now formally committed "to enact legislation in the first session of the 104th Congress to achieve a balanced budget not later than fiscal year 2002." That is the part of the agreement that the Republicans like to focus on.

And they are equally committed to the idea that such a budget must "protect future generations, insure Medicare solvency, reform welfare and provide adequate funding for Medicaid, education, agriculture, national defense, veterans and the environment." That is the part Democrats emphasize.

Since the Republicans had never said they were against any of those things, and Representative Tom DeLay, Republican of Texas, cheerfully asserted that the Republican budget did all that, it might seem that they gave up nothing and that they won because the president had finally agreed on seven years.

But that language also provides Democrats with a reason to disagree or, as the White

House chief of staff, Leon E. Panetta, said Monday, to reject any deal unless it "protects the president's priorities."

When they heard Mr. Panetta make comments like that, talk about balancing the budget in

NEWS ANALYSIS

"Seven or eight years" and assert that "we basically preserve the options of both sides," House Republicans were annoyed.

"There is no wiggle room here," asserted Representative Gerald B.H. Solomon, Republican of New York and chairman of the Rules Committee. The chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Representative Robert L. Livingston, Republican of Louisiana, said the agreement concluded Sunday "sets in strong cement" the commitment to balance the budget in seven years.

Still, whenever politicians make an interim agreement, each side claims to have fooled

the other. So it is important to remember that this deal is just that, a pact that provides for reopening closed government offices for four weeks. And for the last three of those weeks, starting Monday, the two sides will talk about balancing the budget.

If they agree, they can then be statesmanlike and talk about how everybody had to make concessions for the nation's good and so on.

The reasons that both sides chose to negotiate this time — each backing down a little bit — are of more than historical interest. Questions of Democratic determination and polls suggesting Republican weakness are still going to be part of the calculus when talks begin Monday.

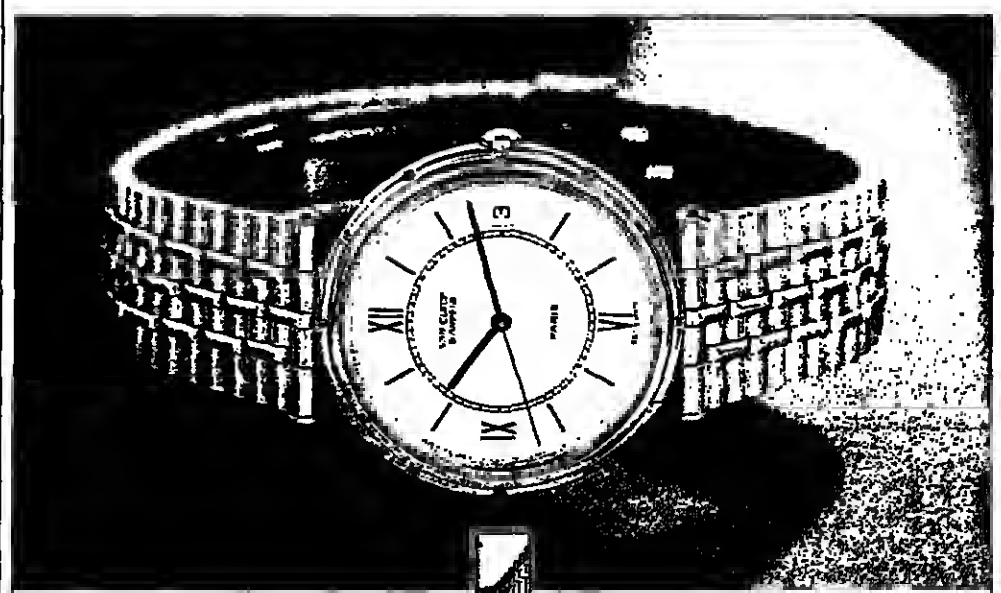
The administration had two good reasons for sitting down to deal.

One was fear. When 48 House Democrats voted with Republicans late Wednesday for a stopgap spending bill, they

did not provide a veto-proof majority. But the combination of conservatives and liberals with civil service constituents came close enough so that President Clinton, scorned by congressional Democrats as an uncertain ally during the summer, now had to worry about being deserted if he stood firm.

The other was a sense that the House speaker, Newt Gingrich of Georgia, was at a low point in terms of influence. He had been widely ridiculed for complaining about his treatment on Air Force One, and his standing with the public was dropping fast.

That included the Republican public. A CBS News poll Sunday showed that when the public was asked if it thought Mr. Gingrich believed what he said about the budget or was just saying "what he thinks people want to hear," more Republicans than not thought he was pandering. Mr. Clinton was believed by his own party and by the public as well.



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| Geneva dep 07:15 | |
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| Heidelberg dep 08:15 | |
| Copenhagen dep 07:25 | Cairo arr 19:00 |
| London dep 06:55 | |
| Milan dep 07:35 | |
| Munich dep 08:05 | Damascus arr 19:35 |
| Nice dep 07:10 | |
| Paris dep 07:20 | |
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ASIA

Murayama Would Use Force to Protect U.S. Base Leases

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Easing a sore point with the United States, Prime Minister Tomichi Murayama declared Tuesday that he would force Japanese landowners to renew leases for property that is used for American bases.

The first of the leases expire next March. If Mr. Murayama did not intervene, then part of the land on an American base would revert to its Japanese owner.

While Mr. Murayama's decision clears the way for continued operation of U.S. bases, it also underscores the growing sensitivity over the American military presence, particularly on the

southern Japanese island of Okinawa. The leases involved are on Okinawa, where the bases are concentrated.

"This is a tough but necessary choice to maintain the Japanese-U.S. security alliance," Mr. Murayama said, according to the chief cabinet secretary, Koken Nosaka.

The decision was particularly painful for Mr. Murayama, the head of the Socialist Party. Mr. Murayama was a lifelong opponent of American bases in Japan, but he has had to abandon almost all of his positions since being installed as prime minister by a conservative-dominated coalition.

"Time is running out," Mr. Murayama told reporters later, and indeed time already may have run out. The

legal procedure for Mr. Murayama to force an extension of the leases is so cumbersome that it is not clear that it can be completed by March.

Normally, it is the governor of Okinawa who would sign the documents to force people to lease their land for bases or other public uses. But the governor, an American-trained scholar named Masahide Ota, has refused to sign and has demanded that the U.S. troops be gradually withdrawn from Okinawa.

Mr. Ota's stance against the bases is enormously popular. A recent poll found that 99 percent of Okinawans supported his stand, along with 78 percent of Japanese nationwide.

Antagonism toward the American

military presence, always evident in Okinawa, has grown sharply since the rape in September of a 12-year-old girl, allegedly by three American servicemen. The men have pleaded guilty and are now on trial, although their families have suggested that they have been railroaded.

The next step is for Mr. Murayama to advise Mr. Ota to sign the documents forcing the extension of the leases. Then, when Mr. Ota rejects the advice, Mr. Murayama can order Mr. Ota to sign. When Mr. Ota refuses to obey, as he is expected to, Mr. Murayama can go to court to compel him to do so. And finally, if Mr. Ota refuses, Mr. Murayama can himself sign the necessary documents.

The dispute over the land-use rights has cast a shadow over attempts by U.S. and Japanese officials to reaffirm the importance of the American military presence in Japan. President Bill Clinton had been planning to make a state visit to Japan a few days ago, to underscore the importance of the security relationship, and security issues are still expected to be the centerpiece of the visit when it is rescheduled for some time early next year.

Also Tuesday, Seishiro Eto, the head of the Defense Agency, announced that a search would begin next month for a new site for an artillery range used by Americans. The present site crosses an Okinawan highway that must be closed whenever drills begin.

BRIEFLY ASIA

Afghan Army Loses 2 Key Posts

KABUL — Afghan government troops lost two key positions east of Kabul to the Taliban militia early Tuesday as fierce fighting for control of the area entered its sixth day, the Defense Ministry said here.

"We made a tactical retreat from Chakari and Khurd Kabul, but are still maintaining other important posts in the area," a spokesman said.

The two villages, 25 kilometers (15 miles) southeast of the Afghan capital, were originally seized by the Taliban in a major attack on the area late Thursday, but the rebels were pushed out of most of the captured zone in a government counteroffensive on Saturday. (AFP)

40 Million Girls 'Missing' in India

NEW DELHI — Forty to 50 million girls are "missing" from the Indian population due to selective abortion and higher infant mortality rates, according to a report by Unicef, the United Nations Children's Fund.

"In all but a few countries of the world, there are typically 105 women for every 100 men," the report said. "India is one of the few countries where there are fewer women than men: only 93 women for every 100 men."

"Missing girls reflect the unequal treatment that girls receive compared to boys," the report said. (AFP)

North Korea Farmland Badly Hit

TOKYO — Huge swathes of farmland have been destroyed in North Korea by flooding and the Communist state faces a serious crisis, a leading international relief group said Tuesday.

"There has been enormous material damage," said Frank Boquet of the Médecins Sans Frontières group, which has had a team in North Korea for two months.

According to statistics released by the French-based group, about 400,000 hectares (1 million acres) of arable land have been wiped out by the floods that struck 145 of the isolated state's 200 regions during the summer. (AFP)

India Presses Muslim Kidnappers

SRINAGAR, India — The Indian authorities said Tuesday that negotiators had stepped up their efforts to persuade Muslim rebels in Kashmir to release four Western hostages and denied that a swap was being planned.

"There was contact today and last evening with the kidnappers," a government spokesman told reporters. "We are hopeful of contacting them again."

The kidnappers, the previously unknown militant group Al Faran, warned Friday that one of the hostages was sick and "could die at any time." (AFP)

Timorese Refugees Quit Jakarta

JAKARTA — Four East Timorese who took refuge in the French Embassy here Sunday left Tuesday to fly to asylum in Portugal, witnesses said.

The four students, aged 18 to 25, were helped by the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The students had climbed the fence of the embassy Sunday, less than 48 hours after another group of five East Timorese who had done the same thing were flown to asylum in Portugal. (AFP)

VOICES From Asia

Prime Minister Jim Bolger of New Zealand, opening his country's first embassy in Hanoi: "We want to trade with you." (AP)

Prime Minister Li Peng of China, admonishing senior officials: "Cut down on meetings, cut down on unnecessary assessments, appraisals and other activities of formalism, and lessen the burden on grassroots units." (Reuters)

Zhou Jihua, a professor of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences: "The saying in Southeast Asia is that Santa Claus lives in China because that's where all the toys come from." (Bloomberg)

King Sihanouk's Half Brother Is Jailed Over an Alleged Plot

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service

BANGKOK, Thailand — The former foreign minister of Cambodia and a prominent critic of Cambodia's current government, Prince Norodom Sirivudh, was jailed Tuesday on charges that he had plotted to kill one of Cambodia's two prime ministers.

The prince, a half brother of King Norodom Sihanouk and a member of Parliament, was taken from his home in the capital, Phnom Penh, after telling reporters that he had turned down a deal that would have allowed him to leave his war-shattered nation.

He has denied any involvement in a plot to kill Prime Minister Hun Sen.

The case against Prince Sirivudh is being treated with

skepticism by foreign diplomats and many Cambodians.

"I didn't do anything wrong," Prince Sirivudh said Tuesday before he was led away to a Phnom Penh jail. "I'm ready to face trial. I will defend myself." He said he would not accept any arrangement that forced him to leave Cambodia.

"The government has produced no real evidence to back up the allegations against Sirivudh," said a Western diplomat in Phnom Penh. "Until it does, we'll remain highly skeptical of what's going on here."

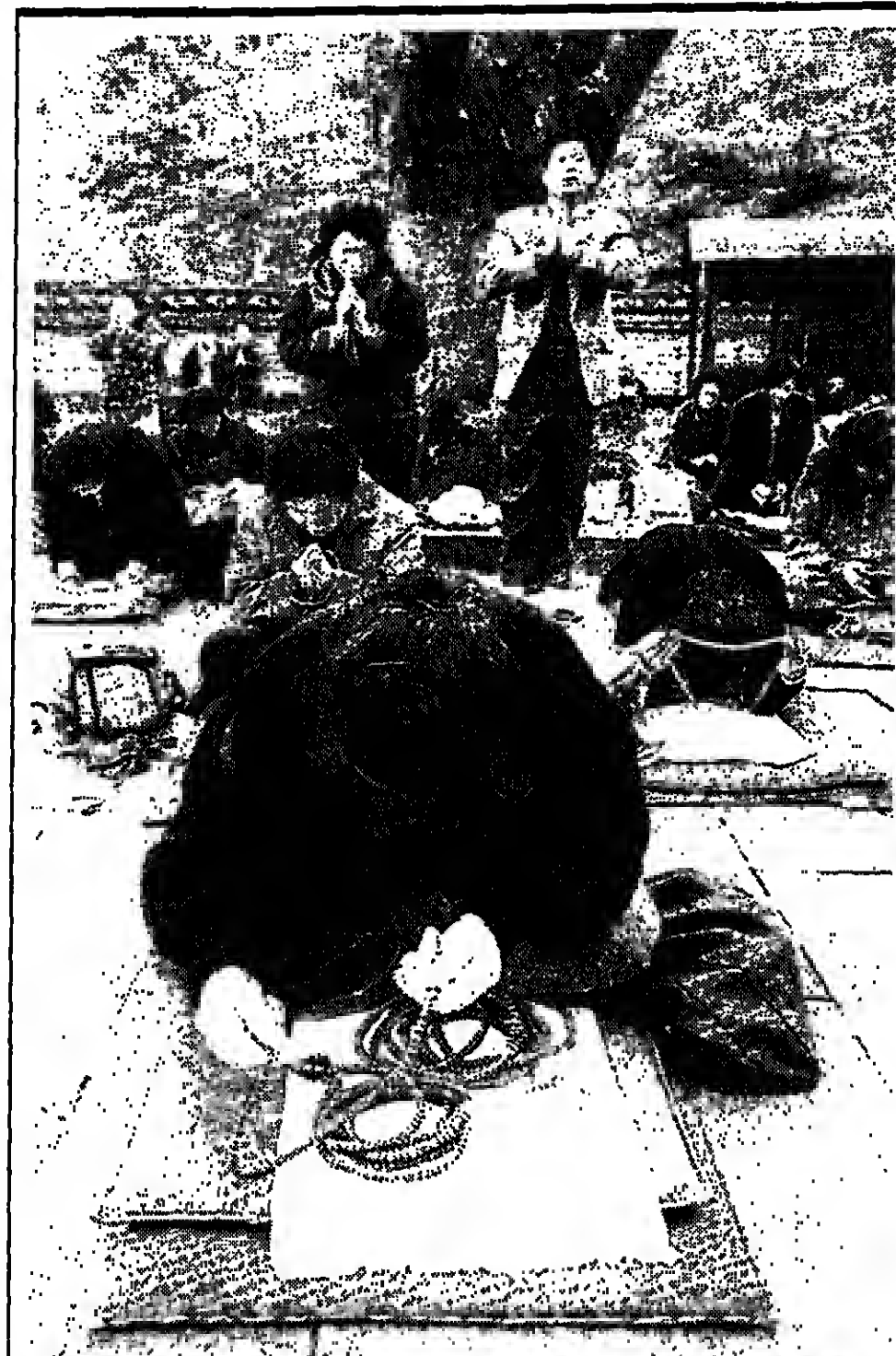
The prince, who resigned last year as foreign minister in a protest over the government's treatment of its political opponents, was jailed after the Parliament voted earlier in the day to strip him of parliamentary

immunity. He had been detained in his home since Friday, when tanks and troops took to the streets of Phnom Penh, ostensibly to thwart an attempt on the life of Prime Minister Hun Sen.

The arrest of Prince Sirivudh was seen by some diplomats as a demonstration of the growing power of Mr. Hun Sen, who led the Vietnamese-backed Communist government that held power in Cambodia immediately before the 1993 elections.

The other prime minister, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, is Prince Sirivudh's nephew and King Sihanouk's son.

While the power-sharing arrangement between Mr. Hun Sen and Prince Ranariddh has sometimes been uneasy, both men have recently talked of maintaining their coalition into the next century.



SCHOOL PRAYER — Buddhists in South Korea praying Tuesday for the success of their children in highly competitive university entrance examinations.

U.S. Sends Oil to North Korea
Communists Say They'll Keep Pledges

Reuters

TOKYO — North Korea said Tuesday that it had received shipments of oil from the United States under last year's landmark nuclear pact and that it would abide by its part of the agreement.

The United States and the U.S.-led KEDO are delivering heavy oil to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as scheduled to reimburse it the energy loss by its frozen nuclear program according to the DPRK-U.S. agreed framework, the official Korean

Central News Agency said. KEDO is the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization.

"The United States and KEDO have shipped to Sonboog port all of 50,000 tons which they had to deliver in first three months after the publication of the agreed framework and 100,000 tons which they were to deliver by October this year," the agency said in a report monitored here.

Under an accord signed in Geneva in October last year, Pyongyang agreed to scrap its

nuclear program — which Washington believes was being used to make nuclear weapons — in exchange for two new reactors and interim energy supplies from the West.

The United States, South Korea and Japan are key members of the organization, charged with implementing and funding the Geneva nuclear accord.

"As long as the United States discharges its obligation without fail under the DPRK-U.S. agreed framework, the DPRK will as ever continue what we have to do," the agency said.

Sri Lankan Army Tries to Flank Jaffna

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

COLOMBO — Sri Lankan troops on Tuesday avoided a frontal assault on the rebel bastion of Jaffna, instead deploying on a course to flank the town, military sources said.

Government troops, who entered the outskirts of the town Monday, were intending to trap the well-armed guerrillas of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, the sources said.

"Our aim is to starve them," a military official said here.

With the approach of the army, the guerrillas had massed thousands of fighters to prevent the fall of their stronghold, Tamil sources said Tuesday.

"No fewer than 2,000 Tigers have moved north to Jaffna in the past week," a Tamil source

quoted travelers as saying.

A large number of Tamils have come to Colombo from the rebel-held zone in the north.

The government troops were heading to Navatkuli, where a key road links Jaffna town with the rest of the Jaffna peninsula, which has been controlled by the Tigers for the past five years.

Monday's government advance to Jaffna's outskirts at Nallur came after Sri Lanka launched its biggest military offensive against the rebels in October.

Military officials said houses and buildings across Jaffna town had been heavily booby-trapped with explosives by the Tamils, and army engineers

were trying to defuse them.

On Monday, a soldier stepped on an anti-personnel mine at Nallur that set off a series of blasts that brought down 19 houses in a row, incapacitating an entire platoon, the sources said.

"We don't want to take unnecessary casualties by just rushing in," a senior military official said. "There is no hurry to take Jaffna."

"If the choice is between caution, which means heavier costs in keeping the supply lines going, and higher toll of our men if we rush into the city center, we will prefer to take our own time," a senior army officer said.

"We are moving steadily but cautiously," he said.

Tuesday's deployment came as troops continued a painstaking house-to-house search at Nallur, on Jaffna's eastern edge, as thousands of Tamil rebels braced for a last-ditch battle in the heavily built-up town.

Most parts of Jaffna town

were still under rebel control.

Sri Lankan troops, who are backed by tanks, artillery and the air force, are still 2.5 kilometers (1.5 miles) away from the heart of Jaffna.

Military sources said the army feared heavy street-by-street fighting if they were to advance into Jaffna, the traditional symbol of Tamil militancy and capital of the rebels' de facto state in northern Sri Lanka.

Some 300 soldiers and 1,600 guerrillas have died in fighting since the military campaign began Oct. 17. Thousands of others on both sides have been wounded.

Three policemen were killed Tuesday in an ambush by the Tigers in the country's east, officials said.

The rebels, with about 10,000 fighters, still control large areas in Sri Lanka's north and northwest, and also are active in the east.

More than 50,000 people have been killed in the struggle. (AFP, Reuters)

Murayama Rules Out Call For Early Vote

Agence France-Press

TOKYO — Prime Minister Tomichi Murayama, boosted by his role as host of an Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation summit meeting, on Tuesday ruled out a snap election to settle domestic political unrest.

The Asahi newspaper reported, meanwhile, that the governing coalition was likely to wait until after a state budget is formed next spring before dissolving the Diet.

"We shall not allow any vacuum in politics," Mr. Murayama said when asked about the possibility of an election before the Diet's term ends in mid-1997.

However, Mr. Murayama told a press conference wrapping up his chairmanship of the summit talks on Sunday: "Japan's leadership has been given high marks from participating countries. I will pursue policies with confidence based on this."

Korean Prisoners Go On Strike To Protest Roh's Cell Privileges

Reuters

SEOUL — Dozens of South Korean prisoners began a hunger strike Tuesday to protest privileges extended to a jailed former president, Roh Tae Woo, as prosecutors questioned Mr. Roh's closest advisers about his slush fund.

Mr. Roh, who confessed he amassed \$654 million during his 1988-1992 term in office and still keeps \$342 million in his secret coffers, was put into custody Thursday at the Seoul Detention House after being arrested on corruption charges.

More than 50 inmates at the

center went on a hunger strike Tuesday over what they believe is official coddling of the former president, dissident sources said.

Like other detained VIPs, Mr. Roh has a cell to himself, but media reports say that his room is double the usual size and that he has a private shower. Ordinary prisoners shower communally and are kept three or four to a cell that is unheated even in the icy winter.

Prosecutors questioned Kim Chong In, Mr. Roh's former economic affairs secretary, over the fund his former boss

amassed in office.

They also were expected soon to bring in Lee Won Joe, a former member of Parliament who was in Mr. Roh's inner circle. Both of them have been barred from leaving the country.

"I will reveal all that is still in doubt," Mr. Kim told reporters.

Prosecutors have until Dec. 5 to charge Mr. Roh formally, a prosecution official said.

He said under South Korean law they can detain Mr. Roh for an initial 10 days and then for a further 10 days if necessary.

China Cracks Down on Foreigners

Agence France-Press

BEIJING — China has expelled 15,000 foreigners in the last five years for committing crimes, including political crimes, and has launched a campaign to crack down on foreign subversives, a Chinese news service reported Tuesday.

An official of the Public Security Ministry said increasing numbers of "hostile elements" had entered China in recent years to participate in activities that endangered Chinese sovereignty, security and political and social stability, the semi-official news agency reported.

The official did not give details of the crimes committed or the nationalities of those expelled over the last five years but said 15,000 cases in which for-

eigners were implicated had been handled by police in 1994 alone. He added that the ministry had recently ordered tighter frontier controls and controls on hotels frequented by foreigners, to be vigilant in issuing visas and to deal swiftly with criminal matters involving foreigners.

He said the ministry also had decided to deal more severely with the increasing number of foreigners working illegally in China.

In this Thursday's
HEALTH/SCIENCE

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EUROPE

BRIEFLY EUROPE

French Police Arrest 5
In Bombing Investigation

PARIS — The French police detained five people on Tuesday suspected of ties to Muslim extremists blamed for a series of bomb attacks in France, the Interior Ministry said.

The ministry said the police had searched and questioned suspects in and around the central cities of Lyon and Orleans and the northern city of Arras. Judicial sources said the arrests were tied to a suspected Islamic network around Lyon.

The police did not disclose the names or nationalities of those held. Meanwhile, a man wounded in the July 25 bombing that began the terror attacks died of his injuries Tuesday, raising the death toll in that attack to eight.

The victim, identified only as a 35-year-old engineer, died of complications from injuries suffered in the bombing, at the Saint-Michel station. There have been no fatalities in the seven other incidents. The eight attacks have left 160 people injured. (Reuters, AP)

Ex-Nazi Is Back in Rome

ROME — Erich Priebke, 62, a former Nazi officer accused of helping to organize the World War II massacre of 335 civilians, was returned to Rome on Tuesday after losing a 17-month extradition struggle with Argentina.

Mr. Priebke is due to stand trial for his involvement in the massacre, which took place in retaliation for the ambush killings by Italian partisans of 32 German soldiers.

Rome's German occupiers then ordered 10 Italians killed for each German, and later raised that total by 15. Mr. Priebke admitted taking part in the slayings but said he was only obeying orders. (AP)

Chirac Thanks 3 Backers

PARIS — President Jacques Chirac of France on Tuesday thanked Germany, Spain and Greece, in letters to their leaders, for abstaining on a United Nations resolution condemning French nuclear testing.

France has reacted angrily to other members of the 15-nation European Union. France and Britain—the other EU nuclear power—were the only EU nations that voted against the resolution. (AP)

Papandreou Recovering

ATHENS — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, who was being treated for pneumonia, was placed on a respirator Tuesday, but doctors said his condition was "satisfactory."

"Twenty-four hours after the prime minister's admission, the developments of his health appear satisfactory," said Grigoris Skalkas, vice president of the Onassis Cardiac Surgery Center. "Mechanical support has been used to aid his breathing functions. This

can last for a few hours or some days, depending on the condition." He said he did not know how long Mr. Papandreou might have to undergo treatment. (AP)

U.K. Woman Is Convicted

GLOUCESTER, England — Rosemary West was found guilty Tuesday of murdering her daughter Heather and her stepdaughter, Charmaine.

The jury was sent back to deliberate eight other murder charges against the 41-year-old mother of eight, who had been charged in the so-called "House of Horrors" murders.

Her husband, Fred, 54, charged in the deaths of the same 10 girls and young women plus two other victims, hanged himself in jail last January. (AFP)

Turkish Vote Date Upheld

ANKARA — Turkey can hold early general elections on Dec. 24, a board of judges said Tuesday, ending two months of political uncertainty.

The board chairman, Nihat Yavuz, said that the annulment by Turkey's Constitutional Court of two clauses in the election law would not affect the timetable for the polls.

The Constitutional Court on Saturday canceled two articles of the law regulating polls after a challenge by members of Parliament. It ordered that a relatively high regional minimum vote requirement be lowered and countrywide constituencies for 100 new deputies be scrapped. (Reuters)

Calendar

EU events scheduled for Wednesday:

BRUSSELS: Weekly meeting of European Commissioners to announce economic forecasts for 1996-1997.

BRUSSELS: Meeting between the Slovak deputy prime minister, Jozep Kalman, and the European commissioners for agriculture and social affairs.

BRUSSELS: Meeting between François Perigot, president of UNICE, the European employers association, and the European commissioner in charge of monetary questions, Yves-Thibault de Silguy.

BRUSSELS: Meeting between the director-general of the International Air Transport Association and the European commissioner in charge of research and education, Edith Cresson.

BRUSSELS: Second day of the plenary session of the Economic and Social Affairs Committee.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP

Papal Ban
Challenged
By a Million
Germans

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

BONN — Only days after the Vatican strengthened its ban on the ordination of women as priests, Roman Catholic dissidents here raised a new challenge to Pope John Paul II with a petition signed by more than a million German Catholics opposed to his views on a celibate, male-only priesthood and traditional sexual morality.

The petition was immediately dismissed by Bishop Karl Lehmann of Mainz, chairman of the German Bishops Conference, as divisive. But, coming so soon after a similar display of restiveness among Catholics in Austria, the petition highlighted a growing rift between the Pope and Catholics in some of Europe's most affluent centers.

The petition in Germany was inspired by the protest in Austria earlier this year when 500,000 people, far more than organizers had forecast, signed a list of demands calling for a married priesthood that included both men and women and for a more liberal approach to homosexuality.

The Austrian petition, which followed allegations of sexual misconduct against Cardinal Hans-Hermann Groer, archbishop of Vienna and the head of the Austrian Bishops Conference, was viewed by its organizers as a huge success because support came from roughly half the estimated 1 million Austrians who regularly attend Mass.

The organizers of the German petition had hoped for a similar proportion of the 5 million regular churchgoers among Germany's 28 million Catholics.

The results, announced Monday, showed that 1.8 million people had signed the appeal, an estimated 1.5 million of them Catholics. Still, the large number of signatories inspired Bishop Lehmann to acknowledge "that there is a very strong need for dialogue."

Blunt Warning About EU's Future
Bloc Runs Risk of Political Deadlock, González Says

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — In a blunt warning to his fellow European Union leaders on Tuesday, Prime Minister Felipe González of Spain said the Union ran the risk of political deadlock because the leaders were unwilling to tackle the main challenges facing the bloc through the end of the decade.

In an interview with eight newspapers here, Mr. González said he was rebuffed by his colleagues at an informal EU summit meeting in September when he called for a coherent strategy for confronting the major issues on the EU agenda.

They include negotiations starting next year to reform EU governing institutions, the start of membership negotiations with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, an overhaul of the EU budget and its huge farm and development programs to make enlargement affordable, and decisions in 1998 on the launching of a single EU currency.

"My worry today is that when I try to talk about the medium term, the majority of my colleagues don't want to talk about it," Mr. González said. Any attempt to take on those interrelated issues one by one "would guarantee failure," he said.

Mr. González also said he believed the Union would have to begin membership negotiations with Central and East European countries in 1998, as those countries are seeking. It

would be "absolutely illogical and unrealistic" to deny a 1998 starting date to the East Europeans when the Union has already promised as much to Cyprus and Malta, he said.

The comments by Mr. González were the clearest yet from any EU leader about the timetable for negotiations, and came at a time of growing fear in the East that membership is slipping as an EU priority because of its big budget cost.

The negotiations will not be easy or quick, Mr. González indicated, and the Union will have to insist on long transition periods of 10 to 14 years before giving the East Europeans full access to EU farm and development subsidies. As the biggest benefactor of those subsidies today, Spain stands to lose the most from EU enlargement.

Among other issues addressed in the 90-minute interview, Mr. González:

• Supported Germany's call for a stability pact to ensure tighter budgetary discipline among countries that join a single European currency, as long as criteria for entering monetary union remained unchanged.

• Said monetary union would reinforce political cohesion in a growing Union by requiring members to conduct economic policy in a "strongly coordinated" manner.

• Predicted that Britain would join a single currency, perhaps by 2003, in order to safeguard London's position as a leading financial center.

• Said his government would consider nominating Foreign Minister Javier Solana Madariaga to become secretary-general of NATO if there is a consensus in his favor, but was not campaigning for the post. The departure of Mr. Solana, a leading contender to succeed Mr. González as head of the Spanish Socialist Party, would cause "some internal problems," he said.

What is needed to regain public support for European integration, Mr. González said, is an overall strategy for meeting the Union's economic, political and security challenges in the next five years.

He held out little hope that leaders would make a start on such a strategy in Madrid on Dec. 15 and Dec. 16, because their agenda already is overcharged with a flurry of reports and meetings with leaders of Eastern Europe and the Mercosur bloc of Latin American countries.

Students Across France Protest
Overcrowding and Poor Prospects

The Associated Press

PARIS — University students, angered by poor facilities, overcrowding and looming unemployment, marched in cities across France on Tuesday to press their demands for more government spending.

The students marched in Paris from the Place Saint-Michel in the heart of the Latin Quarter to the Education Ministry, chanting "Angry students, we are sick of the mess," and carrying signs reading "Money!"

Police estimated the number of protesters at about 10,000, while organizers claimed the figure was twice that.

They were joined by tens of thousands of others from more than 20 universities in cities across France, from Lille in the north to Rennes in the west and Montpellier in the south.

Everywhere their demands were the same. "We need more facilities, we need more teachers," David

Williot said as he marched in Paris. "The whole system is completely dilapidated."

The demonstrations Tuesday were a test for the embattled government of the conservative prime minister, Alain Juppé, which is trying to reduce a \$22 billion franc (\$64.4 billion) budget deficit this year.

On Sunday, Mr. Juppé said his government would make an effort to find additional funding for the universities, but he added that this could be done only within the current budget constraints.

Speaking before the National Assembly, Education Minister François Bayrou promised to unveil an emergency plan.

In the past, a succession of French governments were forced to give in to student demands in exchange for social peace.

"We are scandalized and furious over the way the university problem is treated," said Félix Cau, a 20-year-old history stu-

dent. "They only pay attention to us when we rant and rave."

The march Tuesday culminated a month of protests that began in the Normandy city of Rouen, where students struck for three weeks.

That conflict was settled when the government agreed to give the university an additional 9 million francs and to create 200 more teaching posts.

But the success of the Rouen students inspired action at other universities.

The heart of the problem is that the number of university students has increased dramatically in recent years, while the budget has not kept pace.

From 300,000 in 1968, the year of the student-worker protests, the number of students has grown to 2.2 million, dispersed in 90 state universities.

This year's budget of 43 billion francs is only 4 percent higher than in 1994, while the number of students grew by 6 percent over last year.

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INTERNATIONAL

UN, Low on Funds And Successes, To Trim Peace Role

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Strapped for cash and dogged by failures in Bosnia and Somalia, the United Nations is dramatically scaling back its readiness to keep peace around the world.

With peacekeeping costs for its 16 current missions far exceeding the organization's regular budget, officials from Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali down have expressed concern that peacekeeping has drained resources away from more traditional tasks like development work.

Their reappraisal was also motivated by a sense that the United Nations erred badly in straying from traditional peacekeeping into peace enforcement, under which troops are sent in to make the belligerents stop fighting. The organization's inability to deter fighting in Bosnia and Croatia and its withdrawal under fire from Somalia saddled it with an unwelcome image of ineffectuality.

The United Nations is not giving up peacekeeping altogether, but there has been evidence that it intends to do less of it.

"Despite all the attention given to peacekeeping, it must be remembered that the United Nations has deeper, more far-reaching responsibilities," Mr. Boutros Ghali told the Business Council for the United Nations on Nov. 2.

In his address to the business group in New York, Mr. Boutros Ghali described the United Nations' intervention in Bosnia as "mission impossible." He summarized the view now prevailing that lightly armed peacekeepers must not be sent into any more live wars.

"The future of peacekeeping — and of our system of international security as a whole — depends upon the restoration of its logic," he said. "In war situations, the international community should authorize the combat forces needed to deal with it.

Where a cease-fire is in place, and where the consent and cooperation of the parties is reliable, peacekeepers should be deployed."

During its peacekeeping heyday back in July 1993, the United Nations had 78,744 soldiers and military and police observers in missions from the former Yugoslavia to El Salvador and Cambodia.

The total number is expected to dwindle to as few as 10,000 or 15,000 as missions shrink, are not renewed or are handed to regional organizations.

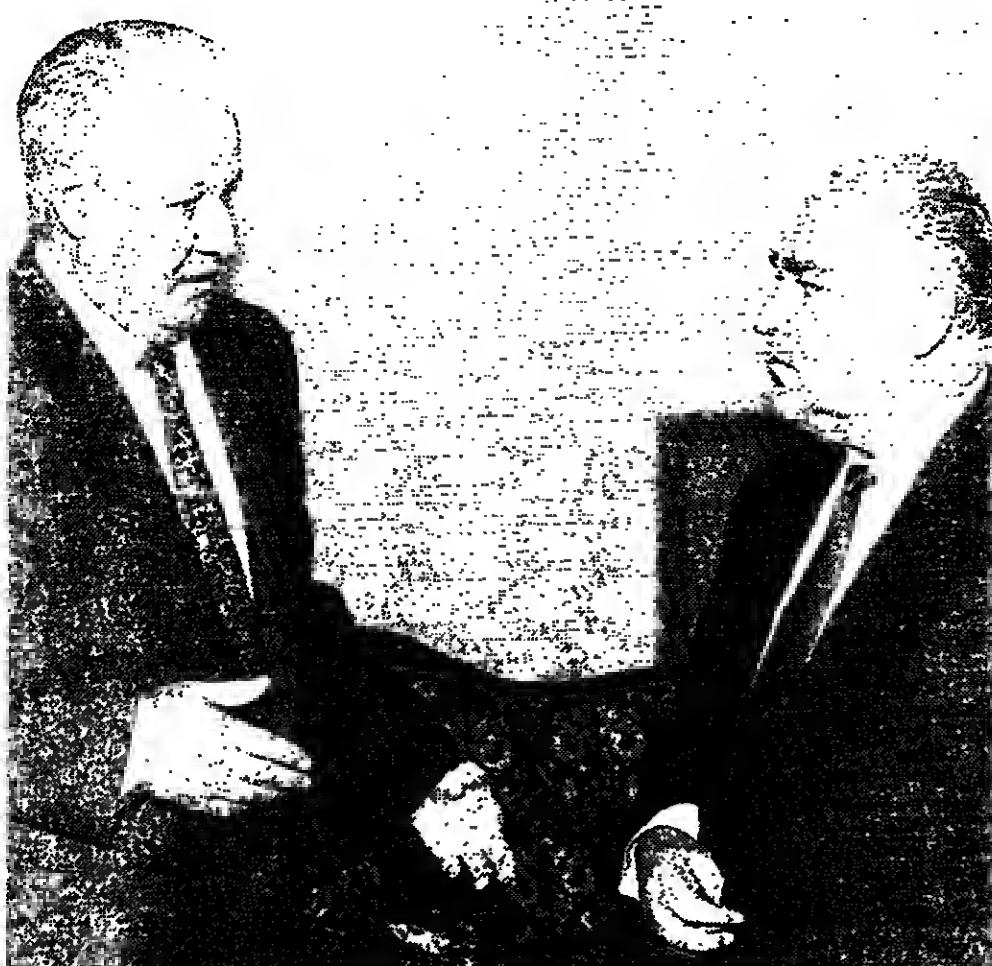
In a letter to the Security Council on Sept. 18, Mr. Boutros Ghali said the United Nations could not afford to strengthen its peacekeeping mission in Bosnia. He proposed that the task be given to another multinational force, which NATO and the United States are assembling.

As of Oct. 31, the United Nations reported that it had 58,763 military and civilian personnel deployed in 16 countries.

In all, 84 countries were contributing to peacekeeping, from France and Britain, with 7,485 and 6,407 soldiers respectively, down to Albania, with a single military observer in Georgia.

The United Nations' financial woes have left it with "a diminished capacity for peacekeeping," in Mr. Boutros Ghali's words, because many member countries have not paid their dues. As a result, the organization has fallen so far behind in reimbursing countries for providing troops that poorer countries cannot afford to continue contributing soldiers.

Another deterrent often mentioned is the American failure to assume leadership for peacekeeping under the UN umbrella, after the deaths of 18 U.S. soldiers in Somalia in September 1993, or even to pay what it owes. The United Nations contends that the United States owes more than \$800 million in peacekeeping dues, an amount that Washington disputes.



ON THE MEND — President Boris Yeltsin, left, and Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin meeting Tuesday at the Moscow hospital where Mr. Yeltsin is being treated.

DISSIDENT: China Comes Down Hard on Critic

Continued from Page 1

Chancellor Helmut Kohl in Beijing, and leaders of the Asia-Pacific Economic Forum in Osaka — allowed Mr. Jiang to sidestep personal confrontations over China's human rights conditions.

"This illustrates, as if any additional evidence were needed, the utter contempt of the Chinese leadership for the rule of law and flagrant violations of the human right of freedom of expression," said Richard Dicker, an official of Human Rights Watch, a U.S.-based group. "It is a slap in the face of those, including the Clinton administration, who had been talking about the elimination of some of the most egregious elements of China's criminal law."

In late 1978, Mr. Wei took

part in the Democracy Wall movement, when activists plastered posters and political essays on walls in the center of the city. Mr. Wei ran a magazine called Explorations, printed on a hand-cranked device. While many Democracy Wall activists cautiously couched their essays in the jargon of the day, Mr. Wei lambasted the "deafening noise of class-struggle slogans."

At a time that many were welcoming Mr. Deng's "four modernizations" — agriculture, industry, science and technology, and national defense — Mr. Wei said that Mr. Deng's reform plan would fail without democracy, which he called the "fifth modernization."

Arrested in 1979 and sentenced to 15 years in jail, Mr. Wei served much of his time in solitary confinement. He also

worked on a labor camp in harsh Qinghai Province before being moved to the Tianjin area.

Mr. Wei was released early in September 1993 as China was trying to brush up its image and convince the international community to choose Beijing as the site of the 2000 Olympic Games. Unbowed by his years in jail, Mr. Wei immediately threw himself back into politics, making new contacts with workers, intellectuals and foreign journalists even though he was closely monitored by Beijing police. Mr. Wei spoke out against China's treatment of political prisoners and urged the world to pick a different site for the Olympics.

Soon after meeting the U.S. assistant secretary of state for human rights, John Shattuck, Mr. Wei was readmitted.

Diana's Candid Comments On Separation: 'Deep, Profound Sadness'

The Associated Press
Excerpts from the interview with Diana, Princess of Wales, by the BBC:

On suffering depression after the birth of her first son in 1982: "I received a great deal of treatment, but I knew myself that actually what I needed was space and time to adapt to all the different roles that had come my way."

On reaction in the royal family to her depression: "It gave everybody a wonderful new label: Diana's unstable, and Diana's mentally unbalanced. And unfortunately that seems to have stuck, on and off, over the years."

On her eating disorder: "I had bulimia for a number of years. And that's like a secret disease you inflict upon yourself because your self-esteem is at low ebb, and you don't think you are worthy or valuable. You fill your stomach up four or five times a day — some do it more — and it gives you a feeling of comfort. It's like having a pair of arms around you, but it's temporary. Then you are disgusted at the bloatedness of your stomach, and you bring it all up again."

On media pressure: "I was the one who was always pitched out front, whether it was my clothes, what I said, what my hair was doing, everything. So basically we were a married couple doing the same job, which is very difficult to anyone, and more so if you've got all the attention on you."

On feeling isolated: "Anything good I ever did, nobody ever said a thing, never said well done, or was it O.K. But if I tripped up, which

invariably I did because I was new at the game, a ton of bricks came down on me. There were lots of tears, and one could dive into the bulimia to escape."

On reports she tried to injure herself: "I just hurt my arms and my legs; and I work in environments now where I see women doing similar things and I'm able to understand completely where they're coming from."

On Prince Charles's relationship with Camilla Parker-Bowles: "Well, there were three of us in this marriage, so it was a bit crowded."

On her feelings when she and Charles agreed to separate: "Deep, deep, profound sadness. Because we had struggled to keep it going, but obviously we'd both run out of steam."

On Charles's admission of adultery last year: "I was pretty devastated myself. But then I admired the honesty, because it takes a lot to do that. To be honest about a relationship with someone else, in his position, that's quite something."

On whether her relationship with Major James Hewitt went beyond friendship: "Yes, I adored him. Yes, I was in love with him."

On what role she envisions for herself: "I think the British people need someone in public life to give affection, to make them feel important, to support them, to give them light in their dark tunnels."

On the prospects for a divorce: "I await my husband's decision of which way we are all going to go."

DIANA: Feminist Princess Puts End to Fairy Tale

Continued from Page 1

cozy royal nest, the "happy family" myth has been perpetuated. Diana torpedoed that image when she brought to public attention her husband's mistress, and on Monday admitted to an extramarital affair with a former cavalry officer, James Hewitt. She claims Prince William was so understanding that he bought his mom a box of chocolates to cheer her up when the affair went sour.

If the confession sounded like an admission on an Oprah Winfrey talk show, that figures. For the princess fits not only the feminist role of passive wife turned independent achiever, but also the celebrity mode known as TOT, or triumph over tragedy. Diana as victim, inflicting physical damage on herself because of low self-esteem and her husband's lack of

warmth, develops into a confident, articulate, assertive woman.

The honesty with which Diana confronted her emotions, and discussed her psychological turmoil and her physical struggle with the eating disorder bulimia, will win her sympathy and compassion — especially from women. Yet there was another, more traditional and less appealing role-play: as wronged wife taking her revenge, insinuating that her husband is not fit to be chairman of the board.

Diana's most potent card is her power over the media, of whom she is both an arch manipulator and a quarry. She knows as deftly as any A-list celeb how to play a range of expressions from the doe-eyed disconsolate of the early part of her television interview, to the 100-wan smile to the phalanges

of paparazzi at the cancer benefit.

In talk show terms, the independent princess, strengthened by her public support and by her visits to the modern temple of body worship, the workout gym, seems finally to have "got a life." But has she?

The question is whether Diana would have any power if she were to divorce herself literally as well as metaphorically from the royal family and the courtiers whom she considers "the enemy" just because their first duty is to the sovereign and monarchy's inexorable bloodline.

Diana says that she is not seeking a divorce. Although this might be designed to force her husband's hand or up her divorce settlement, it more likely expresses the ambivalent position in which the princess finds herself. That is summed up by her semi-official visit to Argentina later this week. She wants to help reconciliation between two countries recently at war. But to do that, she has to represent Britain — and her only justification for that role is as the wife and mother of England's future monarchs.

Diana wants, she says, to use the media interest to her and the country's advantage, not to be battered by it. "But fame and celebrity are fickle support in building a long-term career. As she gets older, and her glamour becomes less spontaneously photogenic, Diana will find the cameras move on to other targets. Fast-forward five years, when Prince William will be 18, and his chase and choice of a royal bride and future queen will be the irresistible and overriding royal story."

What advice would this thoroughly modern mother-in-law give to a woman who will be defined just as much as Lady Diana Spencer was by the man, she marries, rather than the woman she is?

Would she tell William's bride to look for affection from an adoring public rather than from her husband? To reconcile herself to a life of public duty, and private loneliness? To walk out before her face is on the souvenir beakers? Or to find consolation in being the world's number one cover girl? To take a lover? Or to take it on the chin? Or to suggest that, for a 21st-century woman, marrying a future king could be a worthwhile life choice, of sorts.

PALACE: An Offer of Support to Find a New Role

Continued from Page 1

said Nigel Evans, editor of Majesty magazine. "Now the timing has simply shifted far closer to the present."

Friends of Prince Charles sought Tuesday to limit the damage from what was being hailed as Diana's virtuoso performance as victim in her hour-long television interview Monday night.

They told interviewers that the prince was more hurt than angry, and insisting that he, too, now wanted to put his failed marriage behind him and to press on with his role as a public figure.

Those more conciliatory comments contrasted sharply, however, with what amounted to a televised rebuttal by Charles's close friend, Armed Forces Minister Nicholas Soames.

Appearing immediately after the conclusion of Diana's interview on BBC2, Mr. Soames dismissed her allegations of a powerful palace conspiracy dead set against her, and insisted that such claims merely showed "the advanced stages of paranoia."

Viewed by an audience in Britain estimated to have exceeded 21 million people (and 200 million more internationally), Diana's interview dominated the British papers Tuesday.

The Bosnian peace talks in Dayton, Ohio, the defeat of Lech Walesa in Poland, much less the posthumous release of the long-awaited new Beatles' single, all got short shrift.

Britain's tabloids all led their papers with Diana's confession to having had an affair with a riding instructor, Captain James Hewitt. The Daily Mail's front-page treatment, "I loved James Hewitt," Her Amazing Story: Pages 2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9 & 11, typified the nature and scale of reaction in the popular press. Words like crisis, bombshell and sensation all found frequent use.

In spite of some scathing reviews of her television performance from commentators ranging from theater critics to members of Parliament, in at least one of her broadcast ambitions the princess scored big. Having said she would unlikely ever serve her nation as queen, Diana had defined her ambition to be "a queen of people's hearts."

Overnight telephone polls showed sentiment overwhelmingly running in favor of the princess, support which only seemed to grow as the day wore on.

It was not Diana's future po-

sition but the one she saw for her husband that set off the deepest tremors beneath the House of Windsor. By hinting that Prince Charles might not be fit for what she called "the top job," and by suggesting that the

'The war should stop. Her majesty is in a position to bring these factions together.'

crown might better pass directly to their eldest son, Prince William, Diana deftly exacted what some commentators called her "revenge."

By pledging not to leave the scene "quietly," she also threw open the door to months more of charge and countercharge on the battlefields of the nation's television screens and newspapers.

That challenge now seems to have been parried by the palace's willingness for compromise with an adversary that it clearly had hitherto gravely underestimated. Having gathered public support about her anew, commentators agreed that Diana has succeeded in bolstering her position in her forthcoming negotiations with the forces that be at Buckingham Palace. With much of the

public now firmly in her camp, experts predicted that she would very likely prevail not only in attempts to become an international goodwill ambassador, but also to retain her title of Princess of Wales.

Both matters now rest in the hands of Queen Elizabeth II. "The war should stop," Lord St. John, a constitutional expert, told the BBC. "Her majesty is in a position to bring these factions together."

Diana has also neatly set the stage for future coups. By saying that she will not be the one to seek a divorce, Diana has thrust her husband in the uncomfortable position of having to take that first step himself.

Lawyers say that if the prince were to ask for a divorce and Diana concurred, they could cease to be man and wife in four months.

In the midst of all the jockeying for position, Diana asserted herself from the scene Tuesday. Instead, she remained at Kensington Palace.

Prince Charles kept to his schedule of public engagements. In a visit to the Cornish fishing port of Newlyn, Charles toured the British Cured Pilchard factory, receiving a 14-pound turbot from a fisherman.

He also received a get-well card for the Queen Mother from an 11-year-old boy and cheers from a crowd of about 200 onlookers.

PEACE: Balkan Leaders Reach Accord to End War

Continued from Page 1

clared in an interview with Serbian state TV.

"We now have borders which cannot be jeopardized because any such attempt will be considered an act of terrorism," he said.

Mr. Clinton reaffirmed his commitment of 20,000 American troops to a NATO peacekeeping force that will be deployed in Bosnia once the agreement is formalized.

The speaker of the House, Newt Gingrich, said he looked at the deployment "skeptically, but with an open mind" and would hold hearings next week.

The agreement provides for Bosnia's division into two entities, a Muslim-Croat federation that will control 51 percent of the territory, and a Serbian republic that will hold 49 percent.

Sarajevo, the country's battered capital, comes under the control of the Muslim-Croat fed-

eration, said the State Department spokesman, Nicholas Burns.

Since the war started in April 1992, Serbs insisted on keeping the parts of the city they controlled.

"Checkpoints and closed bridges will no longer divide the city and its families," Mr. Burns said.

The eastern, Muslim-held town of Gorazde will be linked to the federation via a land corridor, Mr. Burns added.

To overcome one of the final obstacles, Bosnia-Herzegovina agreed to international arbitration on the Posavina corridor, Mr. Iztbegovic said.

Mr. Iztbegovic told the BH Press news agency that U.S. mediators proposed international arbitration that would lead to an agreement to take effect in one year.

"The Bosnian delegation accepted this solution, opening the way to a peace accord," the president said.

The disputed and strategical-

ly vital corridor is a narrow strip of land connecting Serbian-held lands in the north of Bosnia to Serbia proper. The Serbs wanted to expand the corridor, but the Muslim-led government refused this.

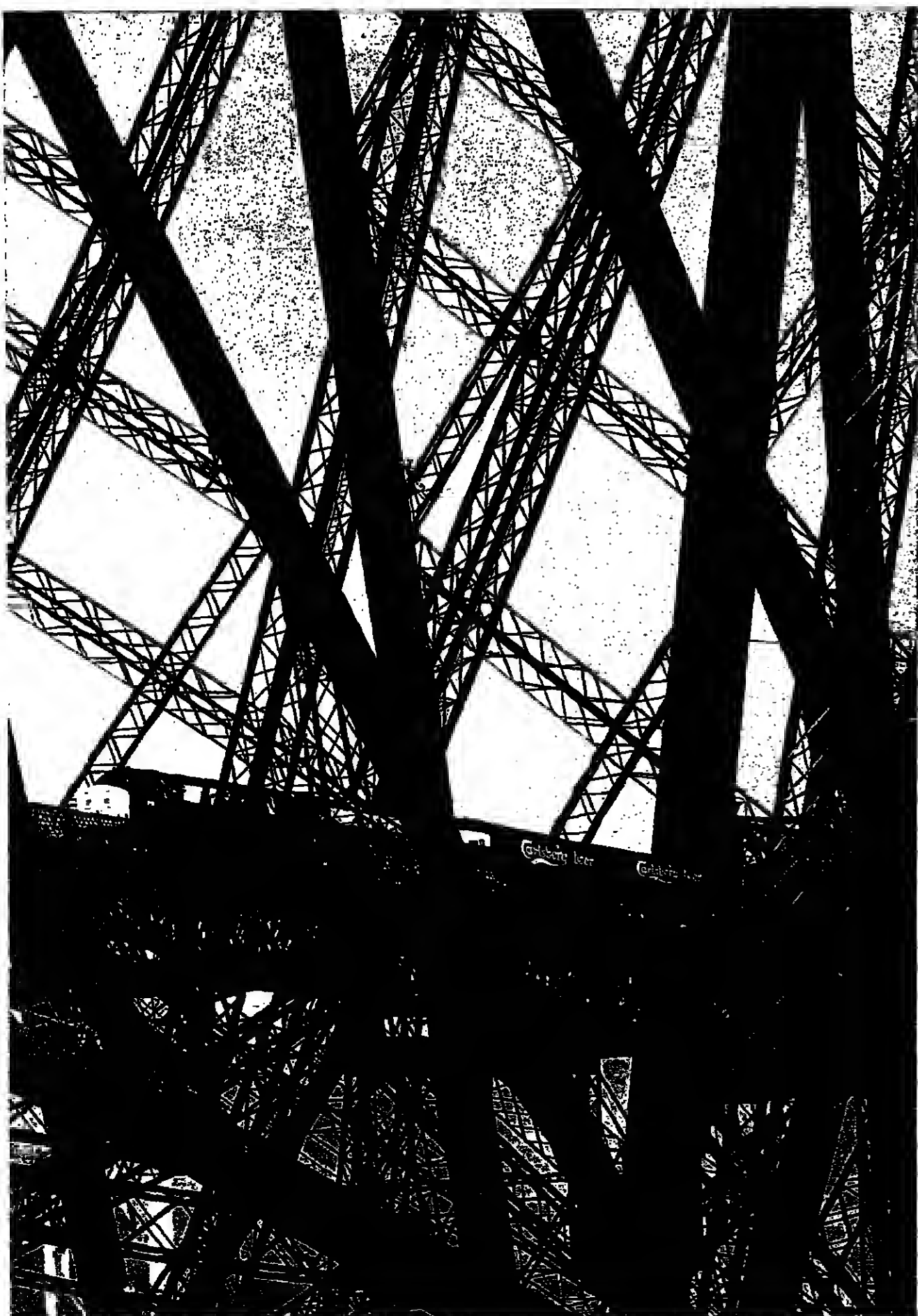
The dispute had apparently threatened to scuttle the Dayton talks.

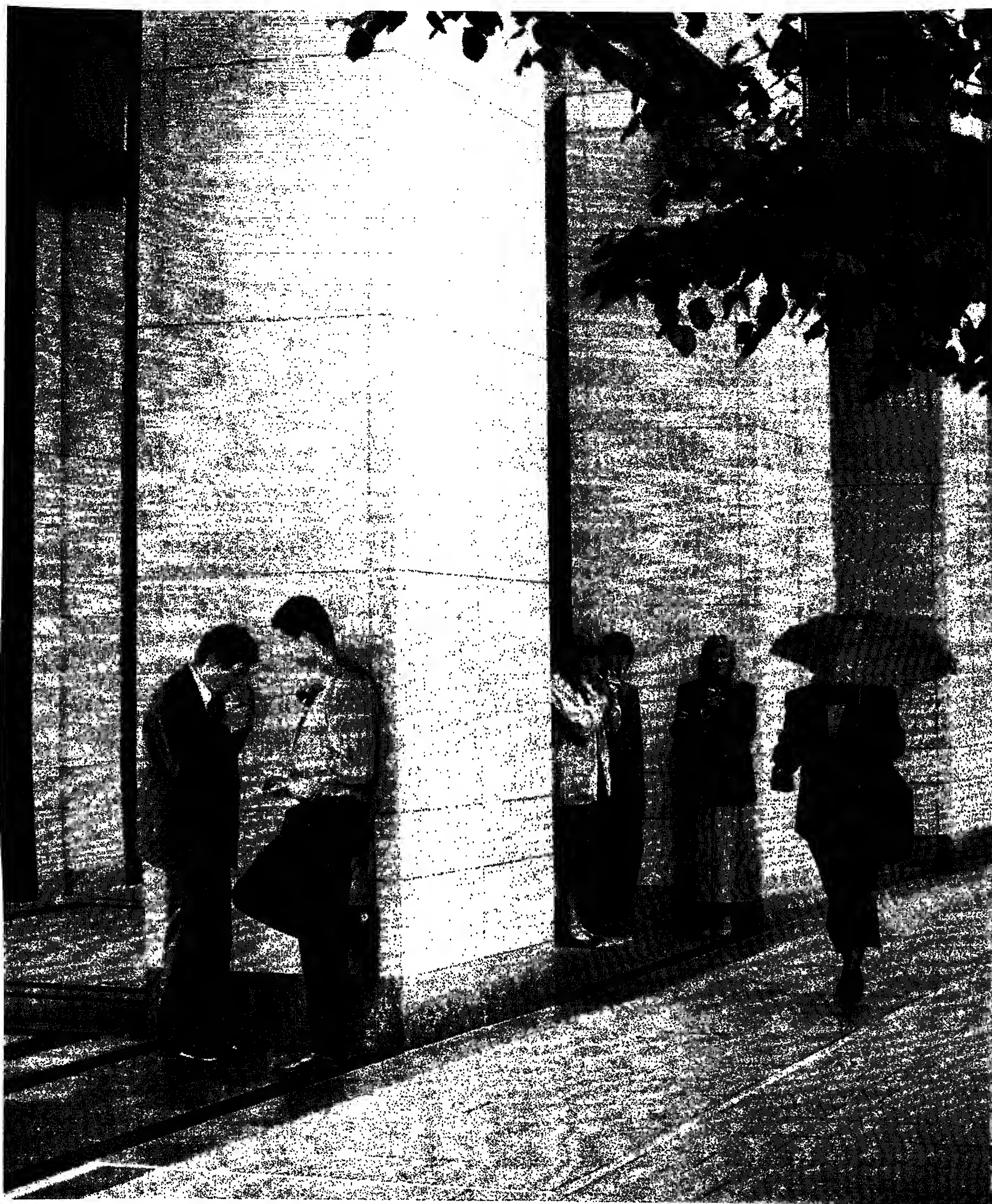
The agreement also includes provisions for a central government with a democratically elected president and Parliament and a commitment by Serbia, Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina to cooperate fully in the investigation and prosecution of war crimes. Indicted war criminals are barred from holding military or elected office.

Mr. Christopher sealed the agreement at a late-morning session with Mr. Milosevic and Mr. Tudjman.

The UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, said the United Nations would do all it could "to help end the suffering and to return life to normal."

(AP, Reuters, APPI)





What sort of policy forces these people outside?

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INTERNATIONAL

Kwasniewski: The Steady Climb of Poland's New Leader

By Jane Perlez
New York Times Service

WARSAW — When Poland imposed martial law in 1981, thus sending the strike leader Lech Walesa and thousands of others to jail, an ambitious young Communist Party newspaper editor wrote an editorial neither approving nor condemning what the government had just done.

"It seems important right now for Poles to reject emotions and myths and concentrate on genuine social and state interests," suggested Alexander Kwasniewski after one of the most traumatic periods in Polish history.

It was a telling portent of the man who on Sunday took nearly 52 percent of the vote and defeated Mr. Walesa to become the president-elect of Poland.

Like many of the new, re-constructed Communists who are resurgent in many parts of the former Soviet bloc, he is not a man of strong conviction or a defender of the past, but an eminently adaptable politician.

Those who have known the 41-year-old Mr. Kwasniewski and who have watched his

steady climb in politics from an organizer of the Socialist Union of Polish Students in Gdansk in the late 1970s — the very point when Mr. Walesa was starting to stir against the Communists — were not surprised by his strong showing.

Always, they said, Mr. Kwasniewski proved versatile in his convictions. He now says that he made the moral choice to join the Communist Party at the very moment that Mr. Walesa was aiming to dislodge it because Mr. Kwasniewski thought he could reform it from within. But fellow members of the student party group remember him as an "elegant opportunist."

Aide to Walesa Alleges Vote Fraud

Reuters

WARSAW — President Lech Walesa's campaign staff alleged fraud by followers of his political opponent, Alexander Kwasniewski, and said Tuesday that they would submit a legal challenge to the result of the presidential election.

"We have a basis for submitting to the Supreme Court a

motion for the elections to be annulled," said Mr. Walesa's campaign spokesman, Boguslaw Kowalski.

Mr. Kowalski asserted that in some localities members of local electoral commissions who supporting Mr. Kwasniewski placed had stuffed ballot boxes with fraudulent voting cards.

Mr. Kwasniewski, a former

Communist, won the election Sunday by a margin of about 600,000 votes.

"We have evidence that voting cards were thrown in, evidence that one of the members of an electoral commission in Warsaw added a whole sheaf," Mr. Kowalski said.

"He was caught red-handed," the campaign spokesman added.

He was quickly confronted with a phone call from the party's censor, who was infuriated by an article in an early issue, a biography of him says. A second installment of the article sat on his desk, wrote the author of the book, Agata Chroscicka. Mr. Kwasniewski knew that if he published it, he would lose his job; if he did not, he would lose the confidence of his staff.

But as in many other aspects of what appears to have been his rather charmed political life, Mr. Kwasniewski did not have to make the choice. Martial law was imposed, and publication of many newspapers, his among them, was suspended.

Many of his young party colleagues defiantly tore up their party cards and left in disgust. He stayed. Recently, the book says, he justified this position: "Some of my colleagues left the party. For many reasons it was an extremely difficult period for me, although it seemed of little importance to me then whether I remained a party member or not."

His newspaper was allowed to reopen in May 1982. When martial law was lifted seven months later, he wrote the article that suggested that the pe-

riod should be forgotten. In 1984, Mr. Kwasniewski was elevated to editor-in-chief of Sztandar Mlodych, a more significant newspaper in the party hierarchy.

A year later, at age 30, he caught the eye of Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski and was promoted to minister of youth and sports. Permanently tanned in Poland's wintry climate, Mr. Kwasniewski calls himself an avid cyclist, tennis player and swimmer.

At the talks in 1989 between the Communist government and the Solidarity movement that led to the collapse of the government, Mr. Kwasniewski headed the delegation for the Communists dealing with trade unions. Dissidents recall him as being more amenable than many others from the party though still the ambitious politician.

Immediately after the Communist government disintegrated, Mr. Kwasniewski established a party, the Left Democratic Alliance. He said at the time that it would take 15 years to come to power. But he toiled hard at shaping his own image, and in fact it took only six years.



Alexander Kwasniewski, addressing the Polish nation.

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EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald Tribune

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Walesa's Accomplishment

Like Winston Churchill, who fell from power only months after the German surrender in World War II, Lech Walesa has discovered that heroic leadership does not necessarily guarantee permanent popularity.

But the defeat of Mr. Walesa in Sunday's election in Poland should not obscure his accomplishments or his place in history. Whatever his failings as Polish chief executive and presidential candidate, Mr. Walesa delivered his country from the long Stalinist night. His struggle as leader of the Solidarity trade union to restore democracy to Poland made possible one of the great victories of the Cold War.

It is ironic, to say the least, that Mr. Walesa lost the election to Alexander Kwasniewski, a former Communist. Mr. Walesa proved more effective at leading a revolution than running a government. During an erratic five-year term, he sometimes seemed more intent on increasing the powers and privileges of his office than guiding Poland through difficult years. His move into an opulent 17th-century palace was politically obtuse.

Mr. Walesa's re-election campaign was marred by crude attacks on Mr. Kwasniewski and a coarse appeal for Catholic support that left him and the Polish church leaders who backed him looking mean-spirited. In the end, Mr. Walesa's performance eroded the moral authority he had acquired during his years in Gdansk, the shipbuilding center where Solidarity was so strong.

Mr. Kwasniewski, a glib campaigner, distanced himself from his Communist background by describing himself as a social democrat and promising to maintain Poland's hard-won political and economic reforms. His party, the Democratic Left Alliance, played to resentments stirred by Poland's abrupt turn toward a market economy, a necessary but painful reform that has brought considerable, if uneven, prosperity for Poles.

For Mr. Kwasniewski, the test now is whether he will honor the commitment to sustain the changes initiated during the Walesa administration. The recent record of other former Communist leaders in Slovakia and Bulgaria is not promising. Poland's Parliament, already captured by parties resistant to change, is sure to present him with opportunities to slow or reverse reform.

Mr. Walesa used his veto power to check the legislature. Mr. Kwasniewski must do the same. Any retreat from democratic principles, including civil liberties and a free press, would be a betrayal of the Polish people and their stubborn resistance to decades of totalitarian rule.

Mr. Walesa was not always an admirable leader. Earlier this year, his government resisted allowing recitation of the Jewish prayer for the dead at a commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the liberation of the Auschwitz death camp. His campaign against Mr. Kwasniewski was graceless. But with an assist from Mikhail Gorbachev, who let the Soviet empire in Eastern Europe dissolve, Mr. Walesa helped Poland reclaim its freedom.

For that he commands the world's respect and the lasting appreciation of all Poland. Perhaps, like Churchill, he will even get another chance to lead his country someday.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Remove Excesses

President Bill Clinton swallowed hard over the weekend before agreeing to the Republicans' key budget demand — a balanced budget within seven years according to estimates made by the Congressional Budget Office. That was a high price to pay for signing a temporary spending bill that reopened government offices Monday. But President Clinton built into the deal enough maybes so that he will have no trouble finding grounds to reject the budget reconciliation bill that will shortly land on his desk.

Mr. Clinton prefers, with justification, to spread out budget cuts over a longer interval. But the government shutdown was producing an increasingly surly public, and 48 Democrats had already voted with Republicans to pass a stopgap spending bill.

Despite Mr. Clinton's concessions, his veto remains potent. He must wield it in upcoming negotiations over the permanent budget if Congress tries to scrap federally guaranteed food stamps and Medicaid for poor families.

The Republicans will get their seven-year timetable, but Mr. Clinton can insist that they often blows to Medicaid, food stamps, low-income tax credits, national service, education, job training and other priorities. It would also be useful if he sharpened his attack where the Republicans have gone wrong rather than continue to cater to the elderly by attacking the Republicans for wanting to raise subsidized Medicare premiums.

Is there room for compromise on the big budget bill? The key is for the Republicans to scale back their wasteful, unfairly targeted tax cut. The Republicans said Sunday that a \$245 billion cut was not set in stone.

Congress may also get a gift from the Congressional Budget Office when it revises its estimates based on the economy's better-than-predicted growth earlier this year.

If the tax cut is trimmed by perhaps \$100 billion and the CBO chips in, say, \$75 billion or more, then Congress would have enough money to soften blows to the training, education and welfare programs that Mr. Clinton has vowed to defend.

The president cannot make a good budget with his vetoes. But he can remove Congress' most damaging excesses.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Trouble in Haiti

With one inflammatory speech, President Jean-Bertrand Aristide has changed the atmosphere in Haiti, setting off street riots in which several people have been killed. He spoke at the funeral of a relative and associate who had been shot dead in an incident that might have been a political attack or might have been a simple robbery. But he used the occasion to denounce the United Nations peacekeepers, who include American troops, for their failure to disarm his enemies, and he urged his followers to go after the big houses where the rich people live.

It was a terrible departure from the message of reconciliation and restraint that Mr. Aristide had consistently delivered since American military forces returned him to his country just over a year ago. This latest speech points back to the style of politics that has kept Haiti in misery.

Friction has been rising in recent weeks between Mr. Aristide and the countries, led by the United States, that are trying to help Haiti. His previous prime minister resigned a month ago in protest over his inability to privatize several industries. Ironically, these industries under former Haitian governments were used ruthlessly to enrich the friends of people in power. Mr. Aristide and his supporters now seem to regard them as symbols of public welfare. The United States has begun to hold up further aid to Haiti.

The United Nations troops, including the Americans, are to withdraw in February. The Clinton administration is desperately anxious to avoid any kind of extending their tour because, in Washington, the subject of Haiti is entangled in the debate over sending American troops to Bosnia. Any consideration of a longer stay

in Haiti would undercut President Bill Clinton's assurances of a strictly limited NATO presence in Bosnia.

The Haitian precedent also applies to Bosnia in another and more important respect. Foreign intervention has brought to Haiti a dramatic reduction in the killings. There have been murders in the past year, but only a handful. Under the military regime, there were thousands. A year's presence by foreign peacekeepers cannot create an impeccable tradition of justice and democracy where there was none before. But if intervention can only succeed in sharply reducing the number of murders, as it has done in Haiti, it remains worthwhile.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Nigeria Sanctions

When Nigeria's dictatorship hanged the author and political activist Ken Saro-Wiwa and eight others, after convicting them of murder in a kangaroo court, the cameras and computers of an outraged world focused on the troubled West African giant. It seemed possible that Mr. Saro-Wiwa's execution might boost efforts by TransAfrica's Randall Robinson, Amnesty International and others to impose new economic sanctions on Nigeria. But less than two weeks later, the Nigeria story is off the nightly news, and most analysts predict the sanctions campaign will fail.

—Michael Clough and Nancy Bodurtha, writing in the Los Angeles Times.

Bosnia Settlement Is a Fragile Diplomatic Triumph

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The fragile Bosnian settlement announced Tuesday in Dayton, Ohio, constitutes an equally fragile American diplomatic triumph, its inspiration essentially an affair of American domestic politics rather than any reassertion of superpower responsibilities.

The mark of a superpower is that it acts in matters of international concern that are not vital to its national interest. The United States has done so in this affair, but for reasons bitterly disputed in domestic opinion. This has meant that the logical follow-through to a settlement, an American ground engagement to enforce it, was challenged from the start.

The quality of a major power is that it can act decisively on matters of national interest. The characteristic of satellite powers is to act only when led.

In the former Yugoslavia, the West European nations have shown that for all their rhetorical commitment to a European foreign policy, they lack the capacity to draft and execute such a policy. They have, unfortunately, demonstrated that they are still satellites of the United States.

The United States' four-year refusal to take any part in the Bosnian crisis was the consequence of the American public's hostility to foreign engagements. This attitude is incompatible with superpower responsibilities and sustained international leadership.

It is, however, a characteristic of American national life today that is unlikely to change in the foreseeable future. It puts the West Europeans in a paradoxical and invidious situation. They are followers of the country whose ability to lead has been fatally compromised.

Had Americans possessed their old superpower vision of themselves, Washington would have settled the Yugoslav crisis in 1991 or 1992, imposing the principle that ethnic and territorial disputes in modern Europe must not be allowed to produce invasions and war.

Had the individual European Union nations possessed the vision and spirit of the traditional European great powers, they might have done the same.

The Europeans have from the start possessed a direct interest in the outcome of the war, as the humanitarian consequences, refugee flows and political consequences for the former Yugoslavia's neighbors are inevitably all European responsibilities.

The Europeans' inability to act effectively in pursuit of their interest in Balkan peace and security has said something important about Europe's future, making it more difficult than ever to take seriously the idea that the European Union will ever become an important political power.

The American intervention came only because the personal fortunes of Bill Clinton and Bob Dole had become entangled with Bosnia.

Americans sympathized with the Bosnians, the principal victims of the war, whose government has been committed to political pluralism.

Senator Dole decided that his career would be served by calling for the Bosnians to be armed. President Clinton then decided that he could trump Mr. Dole and promote his own re-election by producing a settlement.

He had an able Richard Holbrooke willing to try. American military power and the country's immense diplomatic resources were used to remake the situation on the ground, and then to get those responsible for the war around a table at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base.

This was a genuine and impressive demonstration of American power. The American problem is no lack of power but the decline in its capacity and willingness to use it constructively.

It has done so in this case for reasons of domestic politics. This is why the case is not one that can be generalized.

The international relief expressed last summer when the United States finally took a hand in Yugoslav events was justified in terms of this war itself but misplaced with respect to America's world role in the future.

What has happened has not demonstrated the return of the United States. It has demonstrated the vacuum of power that exists in a troubled Europe. This is a condition that Dayton has done nothing to solve.

International Herald Tribune.

The Balkans? American Media Haven't Educated the Public

By Michael Moran

LONDON — Promises in international diplomacy, as in business and in love, are often much easier to make than to keep. President Bill Clinton has had his share of trouble in all three realms, but he is only lately becoming aware of just how difficult it will be to send American troops to Bosnia.

Not that President Clinton lacks the constitutional power, or even the political will, to honor this promise. As commander-in-chief of the U.S. military, Mr. Clinton can ignore a hesitant Congress and an apathetic public, as he did when he dispatched troops to Haiti last year.

But as America struggles with the complex debate over why, when and how its soldiers will be deployed in Bosnia, competing political interests already are using the media to blame each other for the appalling lack of context in which this argument is raging.

The Republican presidential candidate and Senate majority leader, Bob Dole, leads a congressional choir of complaint about Mr. Clinton, who they say has failed to articulate America's national interest in the conflict.

Mr. Clinton offers little defense. Instead, the administration bemoans the isolationists who are now heading congressional foreign affairs panels and the wrongheaded Balkan policies of George Bush. About the only thing both camps can agree upon is the fact that the average American — Joe and Josephine Six-Pack, in the vernacular — couldn't find Bosnia on a map of Bosnia.

But what of the American media? Have they helped create an informed citizenry?

Certainly, American print and television correspondents have risked, and in some cases lost, their lives in Bosnia. But coverage has been inconsistent and

invariably focused on personalities and the video-game combat patrols of American pilots.

Among the small but professional core of American journalists who have put in time in Bosnia, network television correspondents in particular, there is deep disillusionment with their industry.

It's not merely the difficulty of getting on the air — most have covered dangerous, underappreciated stories before. Rather, there is a sense that the criteria by which stories are judged, which once had something to do with the public's "right to know," have been discarded in favor of purely commercial judgments.

Robert MacNeil, who retired this month as co-anchor of the MacNeil/Lehrer NewsHour, said the lack of interest in Bosnia was not an excuse for such numbers but was, rather, an indictment of the American media.

"It used to be that the editors of NBC Nightly News and the CBS Evening News thought, among other considerations, that they played an important part in the democracy" of the United States, Mr. MacNeil told The New York Times.

"But if you're covering O. J. Simpson so much, clearly you're not covering other things. You've decided, 'We'll give less time to Bosnia because surveys show the American public doesn't give a damn about Bosnia.'"

The American media are not easy to generalize about. The New York Times, The Washington Post and a handful of other newspapers cover Bosnia as well as anyone. National Public Radio, too, provides in-depth coverage, and CNN, while sometimes lacking in polish, is always where the action is.

But these outlets reach a small percentage of the American population — an elite of sorts.

Michael Goldfarb, a London-based reporter just back from a National Public Radio assignment in Bosnia, says the Simpson story exposed just how far the

profits are paramount today. Entertainment sells, and Bosnia is not entertaining.

American media have drifted from their moorings in recent years. "I think the bottom line has so infected the networks that it's replaced editorial judgment," Mr. Goldfarb says.

Editorial management accepts without question that the news does not exist separated from the needs of the audience; in effect, it's entertainment as well. They're pandering to a public which is increasingly isolationist and not able to follow the twists and turns of a story like Bosnia.

These are not just starchy-eyed idealists invoking a golden age that never existed. The ethos that dominated American broadcast journalism until very recently can be traced to the London Blitz and the CBS correspondent Edward R. Murrow. Having won fame with his descriptions of the European war, Mr. Murrow returned to America and convinced the CBS chairman Bill Paley that network news would never make him any money but could provide enormous intangible benefits such as prestige and political clout if given prop-

er resources. It's a slightly apocryphal tale, but one that resounded for decades at the top levels of U.S. journalism.

As recently as the early 1980s, the major network news organizations still operated under this credo. The American news agenda was dominated by three newspapers — The New York Times, The Washington Post and the Wall Street Journal — along with ABC, NBC and CBS.

But during the 1980s, technology and demographics greatly diminished the influence of the newspapers.

The networks, meanwhile, were besieged by new competitors like CNN, independent satellite picture agencies like WTN and Reuters Television and Rupert Murdoch's Fox network. Desperately in need of capital to compete, they sold out to large corporations.

Many journalists trace the changing definition of news to the corporate influence and, specifically, the pressure on news divisions — like divisions producing soap operas or sports programs — to earn money for shareholders.

Over the years, American journalists have taken very seriously their responsibility to educate citizens so they can exercise their civic duties, says Terry Michael, executive director of the Washington Center for Politics and Journalism.

"The problem now is the owners of the networks and papers are not imbued with that public service spirit," he said. "They're divorced from journalism and are really producers of entertainment, not coverers of news."

"The standard criticism of so much news coverage is that it's been wrapped around personalities," says Steven Livingston, a professor of political communi-

cations at George Washington University.

"They need a way to make things compelling. In foreign affairs, if you can demonize Saddam and compare him to Hitler, the war makes sense. But that's not possible in Bosnia. So the plot-line approach to journalism tends to grossly distort the story."

Stephen Engelberg, who has covered the war for The New York Times both from the Balkans and Washington, says that the "lack of a simple 'good guys and bad guys' scenario has led American eyes to glaze over, depriving the current debate of vital context."

"Much of television's reporting has left the impression that this is a war between people with unpronounceable names doing unbelievable things to each other for unfathomable reasons," he said.

"That's compounded by the Clinton administration's failure to state the national interest in an articulate way, and a news media unwilling to devote more than 50 seconds to explaining it. But even if they did put it on the evening news for 15 minutes, you can't force people to be informed."

The media cannot pretend politicians alone left the American public in the dark. Mr. Clinton's promise to send troops is more than a year old, yet only now is it being scrutinized.

If there has been a conspiracy to keep Bosnia off the American agenda, it's one in which the messenger played a starring role.

The writer is U.S. affairs on-air host for the BBC World Service and has also reported from Yugoslavia since 1991. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

APEC Governments and Unity: Dreaming the Impossible Dream

By Donald K. Emmerson

MADISON, Wisconsin — Same bed, different dreams. That Asian aphorism sums up the outcome of APEC, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, which just wound up its summit meeting in Osaka, Japan.

Each delegation brought to the meetings its own set of priorities. The blueprint that was issued for implementing APEC's plan to achieve "free and open trade and investment" in the region by no later than 2020 could not have been anything but a compromise. The group's 18 member economies run from New Zealand clockwise around the Pacific rim to Chile and include both giants and midgets in various stages of development.

The question is whether, from such diverse standpoints, the APEC process will prove to be worth the effort to keep it going. If not, the Pacific could turn into a room with separate beds and enough recriminations to keep its occupants from sleeping at all.

The most commonly cited downside scenario for APEC is a Pacific rift following a breakup of the group. The North American Free Trade Agreement, which now includes Mexico as well as the United States and Canada — all of them APEC members — would leave the larger association and instead expand its membership in the Western Hemisphere. The East Asia Economic Caucus, which presently exists in name only, would rally countries from Japan through Indonesia on an exclusively Asian basis. The result: a Pacific rift divided into competing trade blocs, to the detriment of all.

Such a dire outcome is improbable. Members will not easily quit APEC. The economies of North America and East Asia are too important to each other to allow separation. Recurrent bickering, perhaps, but not divorce. Even in the absence of major economic benefits there is diplomatic mileage and domestic legitimacy to be gained from attending, not to

mention sponsoring, an APEC summit meeting.

But if APEC does not fall apart it could peter out. Initial efforts to lower protectionist barriers that were unveiled by members of the group on Sunday, especially China's pledge to slash many of its tariffs by at least 30 percent next year, are a promising start. But protectionist pressures in many APEC economies remain significant, and there needs to be further proof that these and subsequent offers are as trade-enhancing as they sound.

Should APEC prove to be little more than a moveable "talk shop" that cannot or will not lower East Asian barriers to American goods and services, American presidents will be less inclined to put in an appearance. If the U.S. leader does not show up for any other than a compelling reason, it could prove infectious. Eventually, APEC's summit meetings could atrophy and disappear, further reducing the pressure on member economies to liberalize.

American negotiators see APEC as a multilateral crowbar for prying open East Asian markets that typically are more closed to imports or investments — or both — than is the United States. The Clinton administration wants rapid, continuous, specific and institutionalized progress toward APEC's declared goal of free trade and investment by 2010 for developed economies and 2020 for developing ones.

The Americans want to level an economic playing field that they consider tilted unfairly against them. But many of the Asians in APEC's bed are not dreaming this dream. More than a few of the leaders of developing APEC economies feel that the playing field is tilted against them. They cite the vast power and efficiency of the American economy, including its technological advantage. They point to the U.S. habit of encumbering trade with human rights,

workers rights and environmental conditions — and wonder if such obstacles are not a ploy to make it more difficult for dynamic developing economies in APEC to catch up with developed members.

The Osaka summit meeting, and the ministerial meeting that preceded it, had to balance such differing visions. By compromising on some issues and smoothing over other disagreements, the leaders and ministers succeeded in keeping the process going. APEC's members are expected to put their plans for liberalization on the table for scrutiny well before the next annual APEC meeting in 12 months, when the Philippines will sponsor. Implementation of the first round of voluntary offers is to start in January 1997.

Yet the liberalization blueprint that emerged from Osaka falls short of what the United States wanted. It enunciates a number of general principles and more specific steps whose precise interpretation and method of application remain unclear.

The blueprint's support for "comprehensiveness" reflects the view of members like the United States, Australia, Canada, Singapore and Hong Kong that liberalization should take place across all sectors, including agriculture. But its simultaneous call for "flexibility" reflects the Chinese, Japanese and South Korean understanding that exceptions to the rule will be tolerated. Reluctant to liberalize its financial sector, Malaysia said in Osaka that it would not be bound by the 2020 deadline for achieving free trade in goods, services and capital.

At the same time, Japan, which sponsored and chaired the Osaka meetings, left a distinctive stamp on the outcome. While the long-run success of APEC is still questionable, its methodology is now clear. Trade liberalization will not be undertaken through reciprocity negotiated, precisely scheduled and legally binding commit-

ments by all members across all sectors. Instead, it will be done through unilateral offers by members, followed by a process of consultations, review and peer pressure that is supposed to ensure that each APEC economy undertakes comparable market-opening measures.

Voluntary progress toward liberalization will be measured not by any outside or independent body but by APEC's own bureaucrats in meetings of senior officials one rung below the ministerial level. Yoshi Kono, Japan's foreign minister, referred to this approach as an Asian-style formula, but he might also have called it a Japanese way of trying to achieve compromise and consensus.

Given the diversity and size of APEC's membership, it was never realistic to expect that in Osaka all the delegates would end up

dreaming the American dream. The U.S. position was, in any case, weakened by President Bill Clinton's absence and the unseemly wrangling and paralysis over the budget crisis at home.

The scaling down of expectations that APEC will liberalize as rapidly as the Americans might, like any even be a good thing. At least Osaka has shifted the burden of proof to Japan and other consensus-minded Asian members, that their slower and voluntary methods can accomplish enough to keep the United States and other results-oriented governments committed to the process.

The writer, a close observer of Asia-Pacific and APEC affairs, is a professor of political science at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. He contributed this comment to the Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1955: Hugo's Example

PARIS — The Prefecture of Police is about to divide between the 20 arrondissements of Paris the legacy of 25,000fr. for the purchase of toys for poor children. The origin of this legacy is interesting. On January 1 of each year, Victor Hugo used to assemble the children of poor families and present each with some toy or plaything. One M. Vincent was so touched by these gatherings that he determined to follow the poet's example. He distributed toys to children of each arrondissement, and when he died a sum of 25,000fr. was mentioned in his will, so that the little ones would not be robbed of their playthings by his decease.

1920: Interred Victims

ALEXANDRIA — Fourteen bodies of women have been found in houses near one occupied by a woman named Sekina, whose nefarious traffic was known. A quan-

tity of bones was also discovered. These bodies like others recently found were interred in two rows, feet to feet. Sekina, who admitted to killing the majority of the women, has been arrested. The police believe that during the last five years there have been numerous similar murders, and a search is being carried on actively.

1945: Hemingway Split

HAVANA — Ernest Hemingway had filed suit for divorce against Martha Gellhorn Hemingway, court records disclosed today [Nov. 21]. Mrs. Hemingway, also an author, is reported to be at the Hotel Scribe in Paris. Mr. Hemingway is presently residing at a farm near Havana. Mr. Hemingway was married in 1940. The court affidavit described the marriage as "peaceful and uneventful" until Mr. Hemingway was obliged to leave his wife in 1940 to cover the war.



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OPINION/LETTERS

With the Budget Deal, Congressional Republicans Get What They Always Wanted

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON — At moments such as this, with much of this town braying about history and historic importance, I recall the movie "Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid," wherein Mr. Cassidy and Mr. Kid were stunned to find that they could not, as they always had before, shake a posse. "Who are those guys?" Mr. Kid exclaims.

Deep in a recent night, Bill Clinton must have said precisely that about the Republicans who dominate the U.S. Congress.

The answer, it now seems clear, is that they are people who do exactly what they say. This is the startling news to come out of the agreement the Republicans and the White House reached Sunday night. From the day the "Contract With America" was signed in September 1994

to this very moment, congressional Republicans, especially the kamikazes of the freshmen class who don't seem to worry about coming back for another term, have insisted on a specific goal: 2002. By that year, they want the budget balanced.

President Clinton had his heart set on a different year: 2005. To the average person, those three years might not seem like much, certainly no reason to close the Grand Canyon and keep visa-seekers standing in the rain, but the difference is immense. It means deeper and quicker cuts in programs such as Medicare, the insurance program for the elderly. And Medicare, you may recall, is where this president was making his stand.

So now look at the budget agreement. Go ahead, it's short and more or less in English. It says Congress shall enact legislation to achieve a balanced budget "not later than fiscal year 2002." In return, the congressional leadership promises "to ensure Medicare solvency, reform welfare and provide adequate funding for Medicaid, education" and blah, blah, blah.

In other words, in exchange for that hard date, 2002, that exact number, that precise year, that goal for which the Republican freshmen class was willing to die, they promised the equivalent of "I'll respect you in the morning."

It's true, of course, that the budget deal struck Sunday is a deal to deal

another day. The trick was to restart the federal government and, not incidentally, get Congress home for Thanksgiving dinner.

But even in the negotiations to come, the White House and the one or two Democrats remaining in Congress may find that what is "adequate" financing for social programs will be defined by the number 2002. It is that rare thing in Washington — not an assumption, not a prediction, not a forecast, but an actual date. It is also a big victory for Newt Gingrich and his band of Conservative Crazyes.

Humility compels me to confess that budgets and things economic are not my strong suit. I therefore leave it to the numbers crunchers to figure precisely what this agreement will do, say, to the Agriculture De-

partment. I confess further to having faulty political judgment sometimes. But I still know something about honesty, candor and what

In exchange for 2002, Congress promised the equivalent of 'I'll respect you in the morning.'

used to be called straight shooting. And I think the White House has taken a shellacking.

For instance, even Democrats accused Mr. Clinton of demagoguery on Medicare. The Republican pre-

mium increase he denounced so vociferously was, it turned out, in his own budget proposal. Others say that the president has insufficiently studied the most important issue of our time, the immense federal debt. Of course, the Republicans then showed what prudent stewards of the economy they would be by flirting with a default. On Wall Street, even their pals got the shudders.

But in the last week of infantile rhetoric and just plain stupid behavior, it was the White House that stood out for truly bad taste: the treatment of Mr. Gingrich and Senator Bob Dole on Air Force One.

Never mind that Mr. Gingrich did act like a baby. The truly repellent part of that saga was the White House's initial assertion that the president was mourning the loss of

his friend, Yitzhak Rabin, and in no mood to do any budget negotiating. In fact, he was playing cards with, among others, the owner of New York's Daily News, Mortimer Zuckerman, a financial wizard, but, people who know say, a merely competent card player.

Washington-style revolutions are odd affairs. This one was supposed to turn on something called economic "assumptions," hardly the sort of cause for which men die and women weep — and, anyway, the revolution is being postponed until after the holiday.

In the meantime, congressional Republicans got precisely what they demanded: a balanced budget in seven years. If that's not a revolution, it's pretty close to a blinking miracle.

The Washington Post

My Life as a (Very) Secret Agent

By Tamara Jones

WASHINGTON — I have a secret life. So secret, in fact, that even I don't know about it.

But mounting evidence seems to suggest that I am an international espionage agent. Quite the popular one, too. Over the past decade, I have received whispered admonitions in Romanian, tiny aerial maps in German, insistent 3 A.M. phone calls from Great Britain and most recently, a browbeating in Korean.

The Korean incident is particularly troubling: I appear to have flubbed some major East Asia assignment. I discovered this when an extremely irate woman began leaving messages on my office voice mail in a language I could not even begin to decipher. Every night, for two weeks.

Then I went on vacation to Ireland. When I returned, a man's voice was on the machine. "I know you go to Korea," he said. "Is very important we talk before you go." Then a second message, same voice: "You know, about the the — uh, the youth furniture."

The thing was, I didn't know. I never do. Much to the annoyance of strangers all over the spy world, I am clueless.

Probably it all began in the early '80s, when I became a foreign correspondent for The Associated Press. I had a degree in Spanish, but somehow ended up in West Germany. My German was unforgettably awful, a cross between Charo and Colonel Klink of television's "Hogan's Heroes."

And these were treacherous times indeed. It was prime time in the Cold War, with nuclear missiles popping up across Europe like Whack-a-Mole rodents. Sitting at my desk in Frankfurt, I would call all kinds of people all over Germany seeking all kinds of sensitive information — "How many Pershing 2 missiles deployed in Germany now?" "Those warheads activated yet?"

I always identified myself as a reporter for AP, which, I would explain helpfully, was an American news service. This latter bit I translated literally: "Nachrichtendienst." Nachrichten meant news; Dienst was service. Easy.

It was months before anyone told me that Nachrichtendienst was slang for West Germany's spy agency, the Bundesnachrichtendienst.

And by then, of course, it was too late.

It all made perfect sense. Journalism was a common cover for foreign operatives, especially from the East Bloc.

My name probably didn't help matters. "Tamara" was an exotic Russian Gypsy name at laughable odds with my supposed Irish heritage. And Jones! The ultimate alias. Tamara Jones sounds like a So-

viet hooker trying to register at a Motel 6.

My first assignment happened in Bucharest. Sent to the Romanian capital to cover a Communist Party conference, I arrived on a dreary winter afternoon and decided to take a walk, quickly getting lost. For three hours, I stumbled into blind alleyways, careened through marketplace mazes. I gestured frantically at strangers while slowly pronouncing the name of my hotel. Romanians were forbidden to have contact with foreigners. Everyone looked right through me.

I couldn't help but notice the

MEANWHILE

one person not avoiding me. Ever since I left the hotel, a smallish, grayish man in an oversize coat had been following me. No matter what aimless turn I took, there he was. I knew Western reporters were routinely shadowed by the secret police. What I couldn't figure out, though, was why this one was so bad at the secret part.

The next day, he was there again. He darted up to me and began speaking in a low, excited voice. It sounded like a warning of some kind. My translator appeared. The two men had a heated exchange in stage whispers, and the shadow scurried away.

"What was that all about?" I asked.

"He thought you were someone else," said the translator. "He would not believe me when I told him he was mistaken."

In 1987, I returned to the United States, settling in Denver, where a man in an elevator overheard me saying goodbye to a friend getting off on another floor. He turned to me: "I am something of a linguist," he murmured, "and I believe I detect an English accent, from the Midlands. I am certain."

"I'm from Southern California," I replied.

"The Midlands," he repeated.

"No, Southern California."

He looked startled, then miffed, as if I had blown some cue. He turned to me as the door opened and he got off.

"Play the game your way," he hissed.

November 1989. The Berlin Wall falls, and, now working for the Los Angeles Times, I am sent back to the Vaterland.

This time I am based in Bonn, that sleepy little spy nest on the Rhine immortalized by John le Carré in "A Small Town in Germany."

My phone began to ring at odd hours, usually in the early morning. I would hear the telltale beep upon answering that signaled it was a call from outside Germany. People with all sorts of accents would ask the

same question: "Is Belinda there?" And more insistently: "Where is Belinda?"

With a little reporting I discovered who Belinda was — the wife of a diplomat known to be Britain's resident spook. They had changed phone numbers, and I had been given their old one. The German government apparently rotated certain phone numbers among foreigners, presumably to ease monitoring.

When I explained to callers that the Spook family no longer had this number, they would become panicky. Where were they? How could they reach Belinda? Was I sure that I wasn't Belinda?

I called the British Embassy and was put through to my phone number's previous owner. He was smooth, he was charming, 110-percent Bond. "Terribly sorry," he apologized. "My wife belongs to an international cooking club and must not have given the members our new number."

The calls kept coming. I went to a British correspondent's Christmas party, and The Third Man was there. I backed him into a corner.

"Darling," he said, turning to a redhead behind him, "this is 353391."

She gave me a blank stare.

"Who?"

"You know, Belinda darling, our old phone number! I told you how your cooking club was calling her, remember?"

Belinda disappeared into the crowd. Her husband eyed me warily and cleared his throat.

"Any interesting calls?" he wondered aloud.

"I told them all to leave the package on the east bank of the Rhine when the ducks are flying low," I said.

That Christmas brought another surprise. Two, actually. First, I got a handwritten Christmas card from the Bundesnachrichtendienst spy agency. Then, I got another holiday greeting from the domestic spy agency, known as the Bundesverfassungsschutz. This one was even more intriguing: It was a detailed aerial shot of the agency's compound, outside Cologne.

Both agencies said they were looking forward to hearing from me soon.

What's the point of trying to explain? Who would believe a spy's denials, anyway? Anyway, the last Korean remonstrance was months ago, and I've let the poor Germans down so many times that I seem to be off the Christmas list for good. So maybe it's safe to venture out in a trench coat again. Maybe I've been deactivated.

And hey, it could have been much, much worse. After all, at least I can be grateful that the CIA has never taken an interest in me.

Until now, maybe.

The Washington Post



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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Robertson and Farrakhan

In describing the beliefs of Pat Robertson, the founder of the Moral Majority, and Louis Farrakhan, the head of the Nation of Islam, William Pfaff suggests a moral equivalency between the two ("Boobus Americanus" Flies High," *Opinion*, Oct. 21).

The suggestion is inapt. While Mr. Robertson's conspiratorial flights are indeed troubling, important distinctions between Mr. Robertson and Mr. Farrakhan can and should be drawn. Mr. Farrakhan's preachings derive from racial hatred; clearly, Mr. Robertson's do not. Mr. Farrakhan's anti-Semitism is obsessive and odious; he and his lieutenants argue that Jews controlled the slave trade, financed the Holocaust, destroy the ozone layer, infect babies with the AIDS virus and "suck the blood" of blacks.

Mr. Robertson has never expressed bigotry of this sort.

It is not helpful to compare the thinking of Mr. Robertson and Mr. Farrakhan without providing some perspective on their differences.

ABRAHAM H. FOXMAN
New York.

The writer is national director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

The CIA and Aldrich Ames

Regarding "KGB Fakes Given to U.S. Presidents" (Nov. 1):

As an American taxpayer, I am so relieved to learn that the Central Intelligence Agency is finally able to point its finger at the spy Aldrich

H. Ames as the man responsible for the fleeing of billions of dollars from the U.S. government in its effort to surpass Russia's military.

I always knew that the accusations of corruption and mismanagement against military contractors and the warmongering administrations of the '80s and '90s had to be erroneous.

JAMES O'NEILL
Tbilisi, Georgia.

The assertion that the United States needlessly spent billions of dollars on weapons because of misleading information from Soviet agents is too calculated. It's true that the enormous cost of unneeded weapons was a despicable waste of American tax dollars, but a mistake by the Pentagon because of a CIA spy — no way.

The fear of the Russians that was invented and nourished by U.S. weapons merchants and associated big business, and by the Pentagon itself, was quite enough to spur that spending.

ELAINE CORUM
Lyon.

The articles on how Aldrich Ames damaged the CIA have focused on the financial cost. But if the infiltration of the CIA by the Soviet Union was so thorough, it is quite probable that the CIA's tainted advice to Washington policy makers hurt America's interests outside the United States. One wonders if American policy on Cuba, Iraq and former Yugoslavia would have been conducted differently if the CIA had been a trustworthy organization.

STEPHAN ZEYTOUNSIAN
Eindhoven, Netherlands.

'Oh Boy!' A Robert Crumb Diatribe

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Along with Andy Warhol and Roy Lichtenstein, Robert Crumb turned the comic strip into an avant-garde art form. Now, on the contrary, he is involved with "old-time home-made front-porch kind of stuff."

His characters like Fritz the Cat, the free-loading guru conman Mr. Natural, Honey Bunch Kaminski and Angelfood McSpade; his jacket art for Janis Joplin's LP "Cheap Thrills" and the "Keep On Truckin'" poster with three laid-back men marching into the future with huge shoes and beards poised represent the Age of Aquarius as much as Sgt. Pepper.

"Crumb," a documentary film, was released earlier this year in the United States. One critic described its hero as "weird with a very big W." Another called his family "dysfunctional." Although the film was applauded as "one of the cinematic events of the year," you wonder why, all things considered, he allowed it to be made. (Word has it he wonders himself.)

He is the sort of person who used to enjoy "sitting on my stoop and watching America decay." In 1993, after the film was shot, Robert and his wife Aline went to visit friends in a village near Nîmes in the south of France, fell in love with an old house, bought it and abandoned the U.S. Called "The Americans" by the villagers, the Crumbs appear to be living happily ever after down there — except, perhaps, for their teenage daughter Sophie's Cramberries records.

One reason Crumb likes living in France is that he has the opportunity to play "20s and '30s music on his mandolin with Dominique Cravie's band Les Primitifs du Futur (Future Primitives). Their album "Trop de Routes, Trop de Trains" (La Lichère) has recently been released and they will be appearing Nov. 22-25 at the Café de la Danse near the Bastille.

Be warned! Crumb gets stagefright. He shrinks from the spotlight like Mr. Natural after a caper. Sometimes he doesn't show at all. He is known for being shy in general, not terribly verbal. Given half a chance, however, he'll speak loud and clear in praise of what he calls "old working class dance music."

"Oh boy!" he exclaimed. He was sitting with Cravie in a noisy café in Belleville; "I



Crumb cover for Dominique Cravie's band Les Primitifs du Futur.

have a whole diatribe. I can go on and on." And he did: "Between the wars, people would go dancing a couple of nights a week. Dancing to live music was a really important form of entertainment. All the musicians were working. There were hundreds of places to dance in Paris — bals musettes, dance halls, social clubs, tango parlors. There was a flowering of dance music. It was a fertile rich musical field. Like a field of flowers." And so on.

Crumb, who is "inspired" when people dance when he plays, met Cravie on a visit to France shopping for rare 78 RPM records. Cravie borrowed a mandolin and they jammed together with a washboard player. The real old deal. Then Crumb went back to "my redneck Okie neighborhood" near San Francisco into which he had — "literally" — fallen after the '60s.

He went back to playing with the Cheap Suit Serenaders. Mostly amateurs, the Serenaders performed their hard-learned ragtime licks on Fisherman's Wharf. Usually, people just walked on by "like we were

strubbery," although money would come flying at them after musical saw solos. He came back to France to play to greater acceptance with Cravie's merry men. They worked Bourges and Amsterdam and recorded. He bought 78 RPMs of the ethnic music of Greece, North Africa and Madagascar in flea markets. His eyes lit up as he talked about old music in old Paris and the obvious question was how can he live in the '90s when his spirit is more than half a century in the past.

"It's torture," he was not smiling. "I'll be in some train station and there will be this blast of horrible music. It's getting harder to avoid. It even gets me at home. My daughter likes modern pop. I keep telling her to close her door."

"Is there absolutely no new music you like?"

"I do like some new guys who play old music." Poignant silence followed by a hopeless shrug: "Oh boy!" One night Crumb heard Cravie play contemporary jazz in a club and was "completely be-

wildered. I was in the twilight zone." Handling various musical styles is a necessity as well as a pleasure for a professional guitarist like Cravie. Just as Crumb, a professional artist, has no basic problems with modern art. Is it that he is just more in focus visually?

Ornette Coleman has said that he cannot understand how a nuclear physicist would want to listen to Dixieland music. Why wouldn't an advanced thinker be interested in advanced music? It doesn't work that way. Cutting-edge people seem to savor the past. A modern warfare expert tinkers with old Volvos. A gangsta rap producer collects Renaissance art. Woody Allen, who works in film, an advanced medium, has conservative musical taste similar to Crumb's. He plays amateur clarinet with a professional Dixieland band.

Speaking of Allen made Crumb laugh: "Woody's like me. He's not a very good musician either. But he practices every day."

"Do you?"

"Sure do. I've even started practicing the accordion. Oh boy!" He looked pleased to be able to report good news about contemporary music for a change: "The new accordion teacher in our village already has 10 students. Maybe it's coming back. People butchered the accordion in the '50s and '60s. Everybody played so corny. If you told a girl you played the accordion you'd go home alone for sure. I have a beautiful Lawrence Welk accordion record from 1928. You'd never guess it was Welk. After World War II, the accordion went to hell. Like everything."

"You used to be able to hear a farm woman from Appalachia or the Auvergne sing a folk song. But people just singing because they love to, not to become famous — the opposite end of the spectrum from Madonna — have just about vanished. Electronic mass media has intimidated everyone. Now you just push buttons to make music. Everything is prepackaged. You don't have to carry a melody any more. You just carry a Discman. People used to get together and sing after dinner because it made them happy. Remember glee clubs? Making music is just another part of our environment they've taken away from us."

"Oh boy! I'm a crank. I can't stand the modern world. I'm an old curmudgeon. And I'm proud of it."



Cartoonist Crumb "can't stand the modern world. I'm an old curmudgeon."

A Patchy 'Lear' and a Seedy 'Country Girl'

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Warren Mitchell's "King Lear" (into the Hackney Empire from the West Yorkshire Playhouse) is patchy but powerful. Mitchell manages moments of great magic and leaves you at others wishing he'd chosen to play the more obvious Shylock.

Like Mark Rylance's recent Greenwich "Macbeth," though nowhere near as bad, Jude Kelly's production is so full of ideas that there is no room or time for even one of them to take control or make sense of any of the others. True, she has had the unenviable task of building this first for the ultra-modern Playhouse in Leeds and then for Hackney, arguably the last and most perfect of all Frank Matcham's red-plush, chandeliered Victorian music-halls.

So half-ancient, half-modern is understandable: there are ma-

chine-gun-toting terrorists here, but Mitchell himself wanders around like a displaced Santa Claus and the Victorian special effects at Hackney allow real rain to fall during the storm.

At one moment spectacular and at the next penny-pinching, this is a "Lear" for all seasons: somewhere in there you'll find the one you really want, but there seems considerable uncertainty as to which is the director's ultimate choice. Yet Mitchell, one of our most underrated and perennially powerful players, does achieve on a bench with the blinded Gloucester a scene of immense brilliance as two old men with a catalogue of personal and political losses wait, if not for Godot, then at least for some kind of explanation as to what their suffering might all have been about.

Elsewhere the cast seems ill at ease with the verse and the play, as time and time again Mitchell is left to kick-start it back into action on some altogether new track.

At the Greenwich, some-

thing seems to have gone horribly wrong with "The Country Girl." Written in 1950 by Clifford Odets, one of the greatest and most shamefully neglected (on both sides of the Atlantic) of all American dramatists, it was originally seen over here 40 years ago as

THE LONDON STAGE

"Winter Journey" with Sam Wanamaker and Michael Redgrave, whose son Corin now takes on the role of the aging, drunken actor trying for a Broadway comeback.

But nowhere in Annie Castledine's makeshift and elsewhere very undercast new production is there any sense of the American theater in the 1950s, or just what it means to have a New York opening night hanging over your hanger.

The tension, the sense of terror and waste and loss, and possible private and public redemption, are all reduced to some little local difficulty backstage at some singularly underprivileged local English seaside

repertory company, and as a result we are never brought face to face with the issues that Odets raises about the price of fame and the destructive yet seductive power of the footlights.

Nor, more surprisingly, can Corin Redgrave approach the sense of wasted majesty that was his father's stock in trade: as though deliberately avoiding such comparison, he reduces Frank Elton to an adequate character man in a little temporary alcoholic setback, rather than the Barmyonesque giant we need to glimpse if we are ever to understand what this play is about.

The rest of the company are so uncharismatic as to be forgettable even while you watch them, and a great backstage tragedy has thus been thrown away, probably for another 40 years until someone has the courage to play it full out instead of in this half-hearted, almost apologetic and shambling fashion.

One of the perennial myths of the modern British theater, like the theory that the coming of John Osborne at the Royal Court made Rankin and Coward unplayable and unnecessary, is the belief that after "Becket" the Fringes "you could never get audiences back to intimate revues. Happily Michael Codron, one of its most consistent impresarios in the 1950s and early '60s, still loves the

form and makes his Vaudeville Theatre available to it whenever possible. At that address in the last couple of years, we've had "Kit & the Widow" and a good Cole Porter songbook, and now (from the RSC at Stratford and the Barbican) we get "The Shakespeare Revue," a joyous words-and-music anthology in loving mockery of the Bard.

Some of the material here goes back half a century and is one of the worse for that: a brilliant sketch of a courier returning to Elsinore just after Hamlet's death and inquiring as to the health of his immediate circle, and (in the week of Robert Stephens' death) a heartbreaking musical lament for Falstaff. Other songs and sketches work much less well, but that's the great asset of a revue: there'll be something better along in a minute.

Christopher Luscombe, who devised the show with the pianist Malcolm McKee, leads an amiable and talented quartet who work their way through such familiar numbers as Cole Porter's "Brush Up Your Shakespeare" and Stephen Sondheim's brilliant setting for "Fear No More the Heat of the Sun" as well as such more recent material as Perry Poon's vision of a nervous Othello applying for the hand of Desdemona to her joyously incorrect mother. This already promises to be the best Christmas treat in town.



Warren Mitchell (left) as Lear and Trevor Baxter as Gloucester.

BOOKS

THE BLACK ALBUM

By Hanif Kureishi. 287 pages. \$22. Scribner.

Reviewed by Dennis Drabell

THE title of Hanif Kureishi's speedy second novel, which takes place in London just after the fatwa has come down against Salman Rushdie (1989), refers to a work by the Artist Still Happily Known as Prince. Shahid Hasan, the Pakistani-English protagonist, is a Prince fan, dope fan, sex fan, anything, but college fan, though his primary occupation is supposed to be studying.

Contrary to stereotype, Shahid comes from money. When his brother, Chilli, married the redoubtable Zulma, "their wedding video, longer than 'The Godfather' (both parts), became essential viewing all over Karachi and even in Peshawar."

Contemptuous of the decrepit state of English manhood, Chilli keeps muttering about "the brown man's burden." But Chilli is in no shape to shoulder a burden — a womanizing dealer and addict, he darts from club to club, chasing, scoring and wisecracking.

Shahid, meanwhile, drifts. He loves women, great 19th-century novels and, he soon discovers, the drug ecstasy. But he lacks fiber and longs for the inaccessibility that comes with owning a well-defined self. "Papa and Chilli had taught Shahid the uses of a temper."

Kureishi writes: "It had been something he wanted to cultivate, but as yet didn't come easily to him." Shahid's dilemma, upon which is the novel's core, is whether to throw his lot in with some incendiary British-Muslim activists or to lose himself in a budding affair with one of his teachers, the libidinally heroic Deedee Osgood.

Non-zealot readers, who by definition are drawn to what Shahid's late father would have dismissed as "booky stuff," will have little trouble guessing Shahid's choice. In fact — and this is the novel's main weakness — the radicals are such a callow collection of poseurs

that, however long the reckless Shahid takes to make up his mind, it's hardly a contest. Far be it from me to manufacture arguments in favor of censorship and book-burning, but I can feel the heavy weight of Kureishi's hand on this cause-justifying speech by Riaz:

"We are discussing here the free and unbridled imagination of men who live apart from the people. . . . And these corrupt, disrespectful natures, wallowing in their own juices, must be caged as if they were dangerous carnivores. . . . After all . . . if a character comes into your house and spits out that your mother and sister are whores, wouldn't you chuck him from your door and do bad things to him? Very bad things? . . . And isn't this what such books do?"

Well, no.

All the same, "The Black Album" has plenty of wit and momentum. Kureishi, author of one previous novel and the screenplays for "My Beautiful Laundrette," "Sammy and Rosie Get Laid" and "London Kills Me," writes marvelously quirky dialogue, laced with unexpected images and word choices.

Then, too, Shahid is an appealing fellow and the action trips so smoothly from mansion to student digs to squatter's hovel that you can scarcely avoid being sucked into it along with him. Despite its creaky structure, "The Black Album" is worth reading for its wit, narrative momentum and verbal virtuosity.

Dennis Drabell, a Washington writer and editor, wrote this for The Washington Post.

BEST SELLERS

| The New York Times | | Last Week's | |
|--|----|-------------|--|
| This Week | | Rank | |
| FICTION | | | |
| 1 THE LOST WORLD, by Michael Crichton | 1 | 7 | |
| 2 SILENT NIGHT, by Mary Higgins Clark | 2 | 5 | |
| 3 THE HUNDRED SECRET SENSES, by Amy Tan | 3 | 3 | |
| 4 THE HORSE WHISPERER, by Nicholas Evans | 4 | 9 | |
| 5 THE CHRISTMAS BOX, by Richard Paul Evans | 5 | 3 | |
| 6 MORNING, NOON AND NIGHT, by Sidney Sheldon | 6 | 9 | |
| 7 THE CHILDREN'S BOOK OF VIRTUES, edited by William J. Bennett, illustrated by Michael Hague | 7 | 12 | |
| 8 THE CELESTINE PROPHECY, by James Redfield | 8 | 6 | |
| 9 POLITICALLY CORRECT HOLIDAY STORIES, by James Finn Garner | 9 | 11 | |
| 10 COMING HOME, by Rosemond Pickard | 10 | 11 | |
| 11 FINDING MOON, by Tony Hillerman | 11 | 14 | |
| 12 THE ISLAND OF THE DAY BEFORE, by Umberto Eco | 12 | 1 | |
| 13 LOVE ME FOREVER, by Johanna Lindsey | 13 | 7 | |
| 14 BEACH MUSIC, by Pat Conroy | 14 | 19 | |
| 15 LOVE IN ANOTHER TOWN, by Barbara Taylor Bradford | 15 | 8 | |
| NONFICTION | | | |
| 1 MY AMERICAN JOURNEY, by Colin L. Powell | 1 | 8 | |
| 2 CHARLES KURLAND'S AMERICAN ROMANCE, by Charles Kurland | 2 | 130 | |
| 3 EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE, by Daniel Goleman | 3 | 7 | |
| 4 A GOOD LIFE, by Ben Bradlee | 4 | 6 | |
| 5 DAVID BRINKLEY, by David Brinkley | 5 | 1 | |
| 6 LINCOLN, by David Herbert Donald | 6 | 4 | |
| 7 SISTERS, Essays by Anna Salner, Photographs by Sharon F. Williams | 7 | 47 | |
| 8 A GOOD WALK SPOILED, by John Fennell | 8 | 22 | |
| 9 AFTER ALL, by Mary Tyler Moore | 9 | 1 | |
| 10 AN UNQUET MIND, by Kay Redfield Jamison | 10 | 7 | |
| 11 THE MORAL COMPASS, edited by William J. Bennett, by Barbara Kingsolver | 11 | 9 | |
| 12 HIGH TIDE IN TUSCON, by Barbara Kingsolver | 12 | 6 | |
| 13 PALIMPSEST, by Gore Vidal | 13 | 13 | |
| 14 MY POINT-AND-DE, by Elie Wiesel | 14 | 13 | |
| 15 HAVE ONE, by Ellen DeGeneres | 15 | 11 | |
| 16 I KNOW ABOUT ANIMAL BEHAVIOR, LEARNED IN LOE-MANN'S DRESSING ROOM, by Emma Bonbeck | 16 | 8 | |
| ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS | | | |
| 1 MEN ARE FROM MARS, WOMEN ARE FROM VENUS, by John Gray | 1 | 130 | |
| 2 THE SEVEN SPIRITUAL LAWS OF SUCCESS, by Dale Carnegie | 2 | 35 | |
| 3 DAVID LETTERMAN'S BOOK OF TOP TEN LISTS, by David Letterman, Steve O'Donnell, et al. | 3 | 4 | |
| 4 MARS AND VENUS IN THE BEDROOM, by John Gray | 4 | 18 | |

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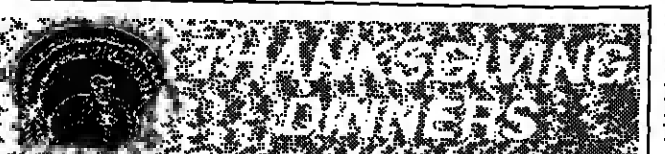
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THE AMERICAS

Proxy Fight for RJR Nabisco Is On

By Glenn Collins
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Bennett LeBow and Carl Icahn have begun their proxy battle to force RJR Nabisco Holdings Corp. to immediately spin off its food business from its tobacco operations, submitting the names of nine people they hope would replace the company's current board.

In response, RJR Nabisco assailed the choices as a "hand-picked slate" and sued Mr. LeBow and Mr. Icahn in federal court, accusing them of securities law violations. The company, through a spokesman, said Monday that the two financiers had violated securities law "by secretly conspiring to form a group to acquire a controlling interest in RJR Nabisco common stock."

If the LeBow-Icahn proxy slate survives potential legal challenges, it would provide

a clear choice for the company's 450,000 shareholders at their annual meeting in April in determining whether, and how soon, RJR Nabisco would be split into two separate corporate entities.

"Carl does not go on any boards of any companies he doesn't control," Mr. LeBow said.

Mr. LeBow and Mr. Icahn, who control 4.8 percent of RJR Nabisco's stock, have said they will abandon the threat of a proxy battle if RJR Nabisco management agrees to a quick spin-off of the food unit, Nabisco Holdings Corp., which is 80.5 percent-owned by RJR Nabisco.

They have also said they are not interested in greenmail, or the purchase of their stock at above-market prices in exchange for abandoning their battle with the company's management.

Charles Harper, chairman and chief executive of RJR Nabisco, has called the LeBow-Icahn proposal "imprudent" and

"irresponsible," contending that it would expose the company to dire legal liabilities, lowered credit ratings and the prospect of court injunctions.

In a lawsuit filed in federal court in Greensboro, North Carolina, RJR Nabisco contended Monday that Mr. LeBow and Mr. Icahn intended in their proxy battle to combine the Reynolds cigarette business with Liggett Group Inc., which is owned by Mr. LeBow's holding company, Brooke Group.

The complaint asserted that Mr. LeBow "determined to seek control of RJR's tobacco business surreptitiously and coercively," and that Mr. LeBow "sought to enlist others in his scheme," including "major figures in the international tobacco industry to form a consortium under his leadership" to control RJR Nabisco.

A Brooke Group spokesman said: "The lawsuit has no merit. It is just another attempt to distract shareholders from the benefits of an immediate tax-free spin-off of the Nabisco food business."

Tracinda Wants a Seat on Chrysler Board

By Warren Brown
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Kirk Kerkorian, the billionaire investor, has said his company will seek representation on the board of Chrysler Corp. at the expense of Joseph E. Antonini, who has been a Chrysler director for six years.

The action was the latest in a campaign by Mr. Kerkorian to increase his control over the automaker.

Mr. Antonini would be replaced by

Jerome B. York, Chrysler's former chief financial officer, who is now vice chairman of Mr. Kerkorian's Tracinda Corp., a Las Vegas-based investment firm. Mr. York outlined Mr. Kerkorian's intentions in a letter presented Monday to Chrysler's chairman, Robert J. Eaton, at a meeting between executives of Chrysler and Tracinda.

Chrysler executives said they would continue to review a series of Tracinda proposals. No decisions will be made until the review is completed in February, they said.

qualified than Mr. Antonini to hold a board seat. Mr. Antonini is the former chief executive of Kmart Corp. He resigned his post last March amid criticism that he was responsible for Kmart's decline.

[Fidelity Investments has surpassed Mr. Kerkorian as Chrysler's largest shareholder, Bloomberg Business News reported from Boston.

[The mutual-fund company increased its stake in the carmaker to 14.4 percent during the third quarter. Mr. Kerkorian holds about 14 percent.]

Dollar Edges Higher in Seesaw Market

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK—The dollar rose slightly against most currencies Tuesday, but traders said they expected U.S. budget wrangling to keep it in a narrow range for the rest of the year.

"We're in a real quiet zone here for the dollar," said Karl Halligan, strategic currency trader for CIG Bank New York.

The dollar closed at 1.4081 Deutsche marks, up from 1.4075 DM on Monday,

After rising early Monday on a temporary spending agreement between Con-

gress and President Bill Clinton, the dollar fell back as market participants realized that arduous negotiations lay ahead.

But the dollar revived Tuesday, and traders viewed the move as a continuation

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

of the dollar's restless pattern within tight bands. In the last two months, the dollar has traded in ranges of only 97.50 to 104.14

"The budget thing being pushed off into December makes it difficult to do anything

on the dollar," said Richard Koss, currency strategist for MFR Inc.

U.S. economic reports, such as the 0.2 percent drop in October retail sales, were weak enough to let the Federal Reserve cut interest rates, analysts said.

But they doubted the Fed would act until an agreement had been reached on ways to cut the deficit.

Against other major currencies, the dollar slipped to 1.1374 Swiss francs from 1.1380 francs and rose to 4.8575 French francs from 4.8542 francs. The pound rose to \$1.5570 from \$1.5540.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

[illegible]

EUROPE

Thorn EMI Posts Rise in Profit but Won't Talk of Split

LONDON — Thorn EMI PLC, the British music, retail and rentals group, said Tuesday its first-half pretax profit rose 44 percent from a year ago, but the company would not say when or if it would spin off its music division.

"Work progresses on the potential demerger of the group, and we expect to be in a position to make a further announcement early next year," said the company's chairman, Sir Colin Southgate.

Simon Duffy, the finance director, would only say the company was working on tax-related issues. He would not say if Thorn EMI was confident the demerger would be completed.

Thorn EMI said profit before tax for the half ended on Sept. 30 rose to £179.7 million (\$277.9 million), from £124.8 million a year earlier. Revenue rose 13 percent, to £2.19 billion from £1.94 billion.

"The results were in line with the consensus forecast," said Miriam Shea of Goldman Sachs

Pulp Fiction in Sweden?

Forestry Firm Says Prices Have Peaked

STOCKHOLM — The forestry group AssiDomän AB said Tuesday that prices for a benchmark product, softwood pulp, had peaked and that markets for other key products were weakening.

While the underlying trend in the business cycle was not negative, the company said, a new phase was beginning that would push prices for most forestry products downward.

Lennart Ahlgren, president of AssiDomän, said he expected the price of pulp to fall to \$900 a metric ton from its current level of \$1,000 by the beginning of 1996.

The forestry industry has been a focus of attention on the Stockholm bourse in recent weeks, with investors playing a wait-and-see game as pulp producers attempted to make price increases stick. Some producers halted production to jack up demand, but many users responded by tapping into existing stocks instead of accepting higher price levels.

While some industry analysts had said

Freegold Cuts Jobs In Bid to Lift Profit

JOHANNESBURG — The world's biggest gold producer, Free State Consolidated Gold Mines Ltd., said Tuesday it was cutting 3,450 jobs and shrinking production to try to increase profit.

The company, known as Freegold and operated by Anglo American Corp., said it was cutting output at two of its 26 shafts by 40 percent. A total of 1,900 jobs will be eliminated at its Sasipilas No. 3 shaft, and a further 1,550 jobs will be cut at Freegold No. 5.

Labor unrest, rising costs, declining ore grades and stagnant prices have caused losses at many of South Africa's gold mines.

Another mining house, Anglovaal Ltd., is cutting production by closing Village Main Reef Gold Mining Co. Anglovaal said it had decided to close the unit because of low ore grades and treatment problems.

The price of gold bullion remains stuck in a range near \$387 an ounce, virtually unchanged from two years ago and less than half the peak of \$850 hit in 1980.

The low price has caused producers to scale back production. Alan Munro, president of the Chamber of Mines Industry group, has predicted that South African gold production will fall to 520 or 530 metric tons this year from 583.9 tons last year.

In the year to March 31, Freegold — with a total work force of 86,000 — produced 101 tons of gold. The company started laying off staff three weeks ago and said it expected to complete the process in six weeks. Freegold said it would seek voluntary layoffs but that some forced layoffs would be inevitable.

The Witwatersrand basin around Johannesburg contains 40 percent of the world's known reserves of gold. But South African miners are having to go ever deeper to tap that wealth, putting them at a competitive disadvantage with shallower deposits elsewhere in the world that cost less to mine.

Investor's Europe

| Frankfurt DAX | London FTSE 100 Index | Paris CAC 40 |
|---------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 2300 | 3500 | 2100 |
| 2220 | 3450 | 2000 |
| 2140 | 3300 | 1900 |
| 2060 | 3150 | 1800 |
| 1980 | 3000 | 1700 |
| 1900 | 2850 | 1600 |
| 1820 | 2700 | 1500 |
| 1740 | 2550 | 1400 |
| 1660 | 2400 | 1300 |
| 1580 | 2250 | 1200 |
| 1500 | 2100 | 1100 |
| 1420 | 1950 | 1000 |
| 1340 | 1800 | 900 |
| 1260 | 1650 | 800 |
| 1180 | 1500 | 700 |
| 1100 | 1350 | 600 |
| 1020 | 1200 | 500 |
| 940 | 1050 | 400 |
| 860 | 900 | 300 |
| 780 | 750 | 200 |
| 700 | 600 | 100 |
| 620 | 450 | 0 |
| 540 | 300 | 0 |
| 460 | 150 | 0 |
| 380 | 0 | 0 |
| 300 | 0 | 0 |
| 220 | 0 | 0 |
| 140 | 0 | 0 |
| 60 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |

British Land Acquires The Rest of Broadgate

LONDON — British Land Co., one of Britain's largest property owners, said Tuesday it would take full control of Broadgate Properties, a central London office development, as well as acquiring 10 further commercial properties.

British Land also said it would raise £222.5 million (\$346 million) through an issue of 61.6 million new shares to pay for the real estate.

The company said shareholders would be given the right to vote on the Broadgate acquisition, which would include the assumption of about £800 million in debt.

British Land bought half of Broadgate, which includes two prime developments in London

Investor Holds Onto Saab — for Now

STOCKHOLM — Investor AB, a Swedish holding company, said Tuesday it was not considering selling its 50 percent stake in Saab Automobile AB, and it refused to say whether the issue could arise soon.

Investor currently is in talks with General Motors Corp. about the future of Saab, which Investor and GM jointly own.

"There is no talk about selling the stake right now," said Adine Grate Axner, head of investor relations at Investor.

She declined to comment on whether the matter could arise later.

"I can say today that we are in talks with GM regarding a number of alternatives to improve the situation," Chief Executive Claes Dahlback said at an analysts' meeting in

Handelsbanken Posts Rise in Profit

STOCKHOLM — Svenska Handelsbanken AB, Sweden's second-largest bank, said Tuesday it had a 17 percent rise in nine-month profit, bolstered by a sharp drop in credit losses and increases in interest income and commissions.

The bank said its operating profit for the period ended Sept. 30 rose to 3.72 billion kroner (\$567 million) from 3.17 billion kroner a year earlier. Credit losses, the bane of Swedish banks since the financial crisis of the early 1990s, dropped 18 percent to 1.77 billion kroner. Bad debts, which fell 34 percent to 3.65 billion kroner, accounted for 1.3 percent of loans in the period, compared with 2.2 percent in the first nine months of 1994.

"We have rarely had such a low volume of nonperforming loans as we have now," Arne Mattarsson, the bank's chief executive, said.

He said Handelsbanken would decide before next spring whether to pay shares in its Nackabo real-estate unit as a dividend.

Swedish law was recently changed to allow banks — whose real-estate portfolios ballooned as holdings were taken over after scores of property-company failures in the early '90s — to pay out holdings to shareholders without double taxation.

A Nackabo listing might be preceded by a cash injection, Mr. Mattarsson said. "Handelsbanken doesn't want to launch a weak company on the stock exchange," he said.

Very briefly:

- United Biscuits PLC agreed to sell its Keebler Co. snack unit to an investor group for \$8 million, marking the final stage of the British company's exit from the United States.
- BAT Industries PLC's German subsidiary, BATIG GmbH, bought a 33 percent stake in Augustow, the state-run Polish tobacco factory, for \$88 million.
- De La Rue PLC's shares plunged 20 percent, to 727 pence, after the company said first-half pretax profit fell to £69.1 million (\$107 million) from £72.8 million a year earlier. Sales of the company's primary product, printed banknotes, fell 14 percent, to £90.8 million.
- VEBA AG will bid for a 49.9 percent stake in DBKombi GmbH, the telecommunications network of Deutsche Bahn AG, in competition with a joint bid from Thyssen Telecom AG and BellSouth Corp.
- Wella AG's pretax profit fell to 88 million Deutsche marks (\$62 million) in the first nine months of the year, from 113 million DM a year earlier, as lower sales in China, Russia, Britain and the United States offset a small increase in overall sales.
- Karstadt AG's sales slipped 0.1 percent in the first nine months of the year, to 19.09 billion DM, partly because of weak demand for textiles.
- French industrial production fell 1.8 percent in September from the July-August period after rising 0.3 percent in July and August from June. The two summer months are computed together to account for vacation shutdowns.
- DSM NV is close to acquiring 70 percent of Chemie Linz AG, a subsidiary of the Austrian energy and chemical company OMV AG.
- Italgas SpA won a majority stake in three of Hungary's five regional gas-distribution companies with a bid valued at \$171.9 million. Gaz de France and a joint bid from Ruhrgas AG and Vereinigte Elektrizitätswerke Westfalen AG bought majority stakes in the remaining two companies.

AMEX

| Stock | Sales | High | Low | Latest | Chg. |
|-------|-------|------|------|--------|------|
| AMC | 208 | 21.4 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 0.0 |
| AMR | 208 | 21.4 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 0.0 |
| AMT | 208 | 21.4 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 0.0 |
| AMX | 208 | 21.4 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 0.0 |
| AND | 208 | 21.4 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 0.0 |
| ANR | 208 | 21.4 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 0.0 |
| ANW | 208 | 21.4 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 0.0 |
| AO | 208 | 21.4 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 0.0 |
| AOA | 208 | 21.4 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 0.0 |
| AOB | 208 | 21.4 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 0.0 |
| AOE | 208 | 21.4 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 0.0 |
| AOH | 208 | 21.4 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 0.0 |
| AOI | 208 | 21.4 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 0.0 |
| AOJ | 208 | 21.4 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 0.0 |
| AOK | 208 | 21.4 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 0.0 |
| AOO | 208 | 21.4 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 0.0 |
| AOQ | 208 | 21.4 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 0.0 |
| AOV | 208 | 21.4 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 0.0 |
| AOX | 208 | 21.4 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 0.0 |
| AOY | 208 | 21.4 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 0.0 |
| AOZ | 208 | 21.4 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 0.0 |
| AOA | 208 | 21.4 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 0.0 |
| AOB | 208 | 21.4 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 0.0 |
| AOE | 208 | 21.4 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 0.0 |
| AOH | 208 | 21.4 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 0.0 |
| AOI | 208 | 21.4 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 0.0 |
| AOJ | 208 | 21.4 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 0.0 |
| AOK | 208 | 21.4 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 0.0 |
| AOO | 208 | 21.4 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 0.0 |
| AOQ | 208 | 21.4 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 0.0 |
| AOV | 208 | 21.4 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 0.0 |
| AOX | 208 | 21.4 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 0.0 |
| AOY | 208 | 21.4 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 0.0 |
| AOZ | 208 | 21.4 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 0.0 |

U.S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

| Index | High | Low | Latest | Chg. |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------|
| Dow Jones | 5954.48 | 5954.48 | 5954.48 | 0.00 |
| S&P 500 | 1024.48 | 1024.48 | 1024.48 | 0.00 |
| Nasdaq | 2084.48 | 2084.48 | 2084.48 | 0.00 |
| AMEX | 3084.48 | 3084.48 | 3084.48 | 0.00 |
| NYSE | 4084.48 | 4084.48 | 4084.48 | 0.00 |
| Standard & Poor's | 5084.48 | 5084.48 | 5084.48 | 0.00 |
| NYSE | 6084.48 | 6084.48 | 6084.48 | 0.00 |
| Nasdaq | 7084.48 | 7084.48 | 7084.48 | 0.00 |
| AMEX | 8084.48 | 8084.48 | 8084.48 | 0.00 |
| NYSE | 9084.48 | 9084.48 | 9084.48 | 0.00 |
| Nasdaq | 10084.48 | 10084.48 | 10084.48 | 0.00 |
| AMEX | 11084.48 | 11084.48 | 11084.48 | 0.00 |
| NYSE | 12084.48 | 12084.48 | 12084.48 | 0.00 |
| Nasdaq | 13084.48 | 13084.48 | 13084.48 | 0.00 |
| AMEX | 14084.48 | 14084.48 | 14084.48 | 0.00 |
| NYSE | 15084.48 | 15084.48 | 15084.48 | 0.00 |
| Nasdaq | 16084.48 | 16084.48 | 16084.48 | 0.00 |
| AMEX | 17084.48 | 17084.48 | 17084.48 | 0.00 |
| NYSE | 18084.48 | 18084.48 | 18084.48 | 0.00 |
| Nasdaq | 19084.48 | 19084.48 | 19084.48 | 0.00 |
| AMEX | 20084.48 | 20084.48 | 20084.48 | 0.00 |
| NYSE | 21084.48 | 21084.48 | 21084.48 | 0.00 |
| Nasdaq | 22084.48 | 22084.48 | 22084.48 | 0.00 |
| AMEX | 23084.48 | 23084.48 | 23084.48 | 0.00 |
| NYSE | 24084.48 | 24084.48 | 24084.48 | 0.00 |
| Nasdaq | 25084.48 | 25084.48 | 25084.48 | 0.00 |
| AMEX | 26084.48 | 26084.48 | 26084.48 | 0.00 |
| NYSE | 27084.48 | 27084.48 | 27084.48 | 0.00 |
| Nasdaq | 28084.48 | 28084.48 | 28084.48 | 0.00 |
| AMEX | 29084.48 | 29084.48 | 29084.48 | 0.00 |
| NYSE | 30084.48 | 30084.48 | 30084.48 | 0.00 |
| Nasdaq | 31084.48 | 31084.48 | 31084.48 | 0.00 |
| AMEX | 32084.48 | 32084.48 | 32084.48 | 0.00 |
| NYSE | 33084.48 | 33084.48 | 33084.48 | 0.00 |
| Nasdaq | 34084.48 | 34084.48 | 34084.48 | 0.00 |
| AMEX | 35084.48 | 35084.48 | 35084.48 | 0.00 |
| NYSE | 36084.48 | 36084.48 | 36084.48 | 0.00 |
| Nasdaq | 37084.48 | 37084.48 | 37084.48 | 0.00 |
| AMEX | 38084.48 | 38084.48 | 38084.48 | 0.00 |
| NYSE | 39084.48 | 39084.48 | 39084.48 | 0.00 |
| Nasdaq | 40084.48 | 40084.48 | 40084.48 | 0.00 |
| AMEX | 41084.48 | 41084.48 | 41084.48 | 0.00 |
| NYSE | 42084.48 | 42084.48 | 42084.48 | 0.00 |
| Nasdaq | 43084.48 | 43084.48 | 43084.48 | 0.00 |
| AMEX | 44084.48 | 44084.48 | 44084.48 | 0.00 |
| NYSE | 45084.48 | 45084.48 | 45084.48 | 0.00 |
| Nasdaq | 46084.48 | 46084.48 | 46084.48 | 0.00 |
| AMEX | 47084.48 | 47084.48 | 47084.48 | 0.00 |
| NYSE | 48084.48 | 48084.48 | 48084.48 | 0.00 |
| Nasdaq | 49084.48 | 49084.48 | 49084.48 | 0.00 |
| AMEX | 50084.48 | 50084.48 | 50084.48 | 0.00 |
| NYSE | 51084.48 | 51084.48 | 51084.48 | 0.00 |
| Nasdaq | 52084.48 | 52084.48 | 52084.48 | 0.00 |
| AMEX | 53084.48 | 53084.48 | 53084.48 | 0.00 |
| NYSE | 54084.48 | 54084.48 | 54084.48 | 0.00 |
| Nasdaq | 55084.48 | 55084.48 | 55084.48 | 0.00 |
| AMEX | 56084.48 | 56084.48 | 56084.48 | 0.00 |
| NYSE | 57084.48 | 57084.48 | 57084.48 | 0.00 |
| Nasdaq | 58084.48 | 58084.48 | 58084.48 | 0.00 |
| AMEX | 59084.48 | 59084.48 | 59084.48 | 0.00 |
| NYSE | 60084.48 | 60084.48 | 60084.48 | 0.00 |
| Nasdaq | 61084.48 | 61084.48 | 61084.48 | 0.00 |
| AMEX | 62084.48 | 62084.48 | 62084.48 | 0.00 |
| NYSE | 63084.48 | 63084.48 | 63084.48 | 0.00 |
| Nasdaq | 64084.48 | 64084.48 | 64084.48 | 0.00 |
| AMEX | 65084.48 | 65084.48 | 65084.48 | 0.00 |
| NYSE | 66084.48 | 66084.48 | 66084.48 | 0.00 |
| Nasdaq | 67084.48 | 67084.48 | 67084.48 | 0.00 |
| AMEX | 68084.48 | 68084.48 | 68084.48 | 0.00 |
| NYSE | 69084.48 | 69084.48 | 69084.48 | 0.00 |
| Nasdaq | 70084.48 | 70084.48 | 70084.48 | 0.00 |
| AMEX | 71084.48 | 71084.48 | 71084.48 | 0.00 |
| NYSE | 72084.48 | 72084.48 | 72084.48 | 0.00 |
| Nasdaq | 73084.48 | 73084.48 | 73084.48 | 0.00 |
| AMEX | 74084.48 | 74084.48 | 74084.48 | 0.00 |
| NYSE | 75084.48 | 75084.48 | 75084.48 | 0.00 |
| Nasdaq | 76084.48 | 76084.48 | 76084.48 | 0.00 |
| AMEX | 77084.48 | 77084.48 | 77084.48 | 0.00 |
| NYSE | 78084.48 | 78084.48 | 78084.48 | 0.00 |
| Nasdaq | 79084.48 | 79084.48 | 79084.48 | 0.00 |
| AMEX | 80084.48 | 80084.48 | 80084.48 | 0.00 |
| NYSE | 81084.48 | 81084.48 | 81084.48 | 0.00 |
| Nasdaq | 82084.48 | 82084.48 | 82084.48 | 0.00 |
| AMEX | 83084.48 | 83084.48 | 83084.48 | 0.00 |
| NYSE | 84084.48 | 84084.48 | 84084.48 | 0.00 |
| Nasdaq | 85084.48 | 85084.48 | 85084.48 | 0.00 |
| AMEX | 86084.48 | 86084.48 | 86084.48 | 0.00 |
| NYSE | 87084.48 | 87084.48 | 87084.48 | 0.00 |
| Nasdaq | 88084.48 | 88084.48 | 88084.48 | 0.00 |
| AMEX | 89084.48 | 89084.48 | 89084.48 | 0.00 |
| NYSE | 90084.48 | 90084.48 | 90084.48 | 0.00 |
| Nasdaq | 91084.48 | 91084.48 | 91084.48 | 0.00 |
| AMEX | 92084.48 | 92084.48 | 92084.48 | 0.00 |
| NYSE | 93084.48 | 93084.48 | 93084.48 | 0.00 |
| Nasdaq | 94084.48 | 94084.48 | 94084.48 | 0.00 |
| AMEX | 95084.48 | 95084.48 | 95084.48 | 0.00 |
| NYSE | 96084.48 | 96084.48 | 96084.48 | 0.00 |
| Nasdaq | 97084.48 | 97084.48 | 97084.48 | 0.00 |
| AMEX | 98084.48 | 98084.48 | 98084.48 | 0.00 |
| NYSE | 99084.48 | 99084.48 | 99084.48 | 0.00 |
| Nasdaq | 100084.48 | 100084.48 | 100084.48 | 0.00 |
| AMEX | 101084.48 | 101084.48 | 101084.48 | 0.00 |
| NYSE | 102084.48 | 102084.48 | 102084.48 | 0.00 |
| Nasdaq | 103084.48 | 103084.48 | 103084.48 | 0.00 |
| AMEX | 104084.48 | 104084.48 | 104084.48 | 0.00 |

NYSE

Tuesday's 4 p.m. Close
National prices, not reflecting late trades elsewhere.
The Associated Press.

| 12 Month | High | Low | Stock | Div | Yld | P/E | High | Low | Low-Low | Open |
|----------|------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|---------|------|
| 12 Month | High | Low | Stock | Div | Yld | P/E | High | Low | Low-Low | Open |

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|----------|------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|---------|------|
| 12 Month | High | Low | Stock | Div | Yld | P/E | High | Low | Low-Low | Open |
|----------|------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|---------|------|

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|----------|------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|---------|------|
| 12 Month | High | Low | Stock | Div | Yld | P/E | High | Low | Low-Low | Open |
|----------|------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|---------|------|

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|----------|------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|---------|------|
| 12 Month | High | Low | Stock | Div | Yld | P/E | High | Low | Low-Low | Open |
|----------|------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|---------|------|

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|----------|------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|---------|------|
| 12 Month | High | Low | Stock | Div | Yld | P/E | High | Low | Low-Low | Open |
|----------|------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|---------|------|

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|----------|------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|---------|------|
| 12 Month | High | Low | Stock | Div | Yld | P/E | High | Low | Low-Low | Open |
|----------|------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|---------|------|

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|----------|------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|---------|------|
| 12 Month | High | Low | Stock | Div | Yld | P/E | High | Low | Low-Low | Open |
|----------|------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|---------|------|

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|----------|------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|---------|------|
| 12 Month | High | Low | Stock | Div | Yld | P/E | High | Low | Low-Low | Open |
|----------|------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|---------|------|

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|----------|------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|---------|------|
| 12 Month | High | Low | Stock | Div | Yld | P/E | High | Low | Low-Low | Open |
|----------|------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|---------|------|

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|---------|------|
| 12 Month | High | Low | Stock | Div | Yld | P/E | High | Low | Low-Low | Open |
|----------|------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|---------|------|

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|---------|------|
| 12 Month | High | Low | Stock | Div | Yld | P/E | High | Low | Low-Low | Open |
|----------|------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|---------|------|

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|---------|------|
| 12 Month | High | Low | Stock | Div | Yld | P/E | High | Low | Low-Low | Open |
|----------|------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|---------|------|

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|---------|------|
| 12 Month | High | Low | Stock | Div | Yld | P/E | High | Low | Low-Low | Open |
|----------|------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|---------|------|

| | | | | | | | | | | |
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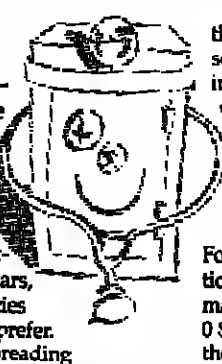
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As the Peso Slides, Dollar Signs Spread in Mexico

By Anthony DePalma
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — Despite the drubbing it has taken this year, the peso remains the official currency of Mexico.

Sometimes, though, it is hard to be sure; increasingly, companies that have been hurt by the gyrations of the peso are switching to doing business in dollars. Executives are seeking to protect themselves from further peso losses.

This unofficial transformation of the Mexican economy means that it is now common to see computer manufacturers and real estate agents advertise their prices in dollars, even when transactions take place purely within Mexico.

Although it is technically illegal to use anything but the peso, the businesses get around that restriction by saying in tiny footnotes that they will accept pesos at the current rate.

Big hotels and international airlines have been using dollar

prices since long before the peso was devalued last December. But now, even smaller hotels and tour agencies — where nothing is imported — have started doing the same.

Since the devaluation, a number of such incidents have turned into a visible trend, gathering speed with each episode of peso weakness.

Such examples only hint at the extent to which the battered peso has been discarded by people who normally defend national symbols and reject any sign of American intervention on their native soil.

Take, for example, a recent request for bids to construct three microwave relay towers for Petróleos Mexicanos SA, the huge Mexican oil monopoly widely known as Pemex.

All the suppliers that submitted bids were based in Mexico; the material they would use to construct the tower was all Mexican. But Pemex held the bidding competition in Houston and insisted that all bids be submitted in dollars.

"There you have the largest monopoly in Mexico negotiating in dollars for three big towers to be built in Mexico, using

steel from Mexico and concrete from Mexico," said John Lambuth, a businessman from the United States who is the head of Energía Bólica, a tower-builder in Mexico City that also bid for the contract. "If that's not dollarization, what is?"

For its part, Pemex says it asks for payment in dollars or pesos, depending on the product or service it is buying. Gilda Rota, a spokeswoman for Pemex, also said that while contracts may be priced in dollars, payment may be arranged in either pesos or dollars.

The turn toward dollars began after Mexico decided on Dec. 21, 1994, to let the peso float freely. Since then, the currency has done more sinking than floating. Just before devaluation, one peso was worth about 29 cents, at an exchange rate of 3.46 to the dollar. In trading Tuesday, the exchange rate was 7.63 to the dollar — meaning that a peso was worth about 13 cents, a decline of nearly 55 percent in 11 months.

The determination of so many businessmen in Mexico to seek stability by using dollars suggests there is little confidence that the peso is ready to

stabilize. Once it steadies or begins to make up some of its losses, the dynamics, of course, could change again.

But for now, U.S. dollar signs seem to be everywhere. Even the central bank acknowledges the trend by publishing an exchange rate each day solely for determining dollar-based transactions. Bankers have asked the government to allow them to offer dollar checking accounts, which now are forbidden.

Hewlett-Packard Inc. recently based an advertisement for computers in Mexico City newspapers on the promise that it would actually accept pesos in payment.

In commercial real estate, everybody tries to deal in dollars, said Henry B. McDonald, director of Cushman & Wakefield in Mexico City.

Mr. McDonald said Citibank, a Citicorp unit, had just negotiated a lease for a new headquarters building of about 85,000 square feet (7,900 square meters) here. The U.S. currency was the focus of the discussion, according to Mr. McDonald.

"We used dollars to drive the rates way down," he said.

work with big U.S. assemblers in Mexico have found that each has its own prejudice for or against the peso. A Mexican businessman said he had billed Ford Motor Co. in dollars but paid in pesos at the prevailing exchange rate. The same businessman bills General Motors Corp. in pesos but has to renegotiate the rate every eight days.

He said Chrysler Corp. varied, depending on the percentage of the product manufactured in Mexico. For example, he said, if 30 percent of an automobile seat was considered Mexican-made, then Chrysler wanted 30 percent of the total bill priced in pesos, with the balance paid at the dollar equivalent in pesos.

Mr. Lambuth, the head of the tower-builder, said he had encountered taxi drivers in Tijuana who insisted on being paid in dollars and bartenders in Juarez who priced their Mexican beer entirely in U.S. dollars.

"You can price something in bags of beans, bars of gold or U.S. dollars to establish the exchange rate — it really doesn't matter," Mr. Lambuth said. "What is important is stability."

could ever happen to Mexico," he said. "I would be to get rid of the peso all together and just use dollars."

GDP Slides 9.6%
Mexico's economy shrank 9.6 percent in the third quarter from a year earlier, the country's worst third-quarter performance in more than a decade, government figures showed.

The results, released late Friday, confirm the brutal and deepening recession that has gripped the nation throughout 1995.

As grim as those figures were, government economists tried to put a positive spin on them by pointing out that the second quarter — during which the gross domestic product fell 10.5 percent from a year earlier — had been even worse. That, they suggested, could mean that the economy had touched bottom and was beginning to recuperate. So far this year, Mexico's economy has contracted 7 percent. A spokesman said the government expected to see some signs of growth before year-end, although many private economists said they doubted the economy would get moving before the middle of 1996.

ETHIOPIAN CIVIL AVIATION AUTHORITY ADDIS ABABA AIRPORT BID FOR AUTOMATIC MESSAGE SWITCHING SYSTEM

1. The Ethiopian Civil Aviation Authority intends to procure Automatic Message Switching System for Addis Ababa Airport.
2. Interested eligible bidders may obtain further information and inspect the bid documents at the office of:

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Ethiopian Civil Aviation Authority
P.O. Box 978
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: 01-610277 - Fax: 251-1-612533 - Telex: 21162

3. A complete set of bid documents may be purchased by any interested eligible bidder upon payment of a non-refundable fee Birr 300.00 only. Requests submitted by mail should include a certified cheque in the amount and currency indicated above in favour of Ethiopian Civil Aviation Authority. In this case, the Civil Aviation Authority will promptly despatch the documents by registered airmail; but under no circumstances can it be held responsible for late delivery or loss of the documents so mailed to the applicant.
4. The Tender documents must be duly completed and returned to:

The General Manager
Ethiopian Civil Aviation Authority
P.O. Box 978
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: 01-610277 - Fax: 251-1-612533 - Telex: 21162

Where they must be received before 4 p.m. on 30th January 1996. Documents which are received late will not be considered and returned unopened.

TIME: A Fixture in the Magazine World Returns Its Focus to Print and Cuts Dead Wood

Continued from Page 13

growth rates of other major magazine publishers.

Mr. Logan attributes Time Inc.'s financial health to a new sense of entrepreneurialism at the magazines. Each title has been encouraged to develop profitable ideas for spinoffs such as specialized sections of Sports Illustrated sold exclusively in affluent golfers.

By decentralizing the advertising sales staffs of the magazines, Mr. Logan said, the company had made its core titles more profitable. Besides Time and Sports Illustrated, the company's magazines include Fortune, Life, Money, People, Entertainment Weekly and In Style.

If Mr. Logan is credited with energizing the publishing side, Mr. Pearlstone is viewed as invigorating the editorial staff.

When he took over as editor-in-chief, Mr. Pearlstone made it clear that he would immerse himself in the Time Inc. culture and learn as much as possible before making changes.

Mr. Pearlstone's most important contribution has been in shaping editorial coverage.

Last summer, for example, Mr. Pearlstone became closely involved in Time's unusually frank coverage of the controversy over rap songs with explicit sexual or violent lyrics that

had engulfed Time Warner. Having come to expect the kind of distance from the fray that had marked the reign of Mr. Pearlstone's predecessor, chief, Jason McManus, staff members were pleasantly surprised.

"I would say the result has been that he has clearly increased the clout of the editor-in-chief's office at Time Inc.," said Landon Jones Jr., managing editor of People.

Mr. Pearlstone also moved quickly to establish a relationship with Cable News Network. He intends to take a strong role in integrating CNN into Time Inc. if Time Warner's acquisition of Turner Broadcasting System Inc. goes through.

Gerald Levin, chief executive of Time Warner, has asked Mr. Pearlstone to head a committee to create a blueprint for making those relationships work.

Mr. Pearlstone's first move, to remove Walter Kiechel as managing editor of Fortune, came after differences with Mr. Kiechel about the direction of the magazine, which Mr. Pearlstone found too narrowly focused on articles about management. He replaced him with John Huey, with whom Mr. Pearlstone

started The Wall Street Journal's European edition in 1982.

Last week, Mr. Pearlstone promoted Bill Colsen to managing editor of Sports Illustrated from assistant managing editor after a much-publicized competition with Daniel Okrent, managing editor of Life.

Many people in the company say the fight for the top job at Sports Illustrated ended in an unnecessary public humiliation for Mr. Okrent, a widely respected editor. He and Mr. Colsen had each been given a three-month trial as acting editor of Sports Illustrated, with Mr. Pearlstone announcing that the one who published the magazine he liked best would get the job.

The trial was followed by a lengthy interview with Mr. Pearlstone and Henry Muller, editorial director of Time Inc., a process likened to an "oral exam" by insiders.

Mr. Pearlstone also replaced James Gaines, a former managing editor of People and Life, as managing editor of Time. Mr. Gaines was named corporate editor of Time Inc.

People at the company say Mr. Gaines may have hastened his own departure last summer

with a cover story on "cyberporn," based on a seriously flawed study of pornography on the Internet conducted by an undergraduate student at Carnegie Mellon University.

Mr. Gaines later told friends that Mr. Pearlstone had called him up just before the issue went to press and asked him whether he was satisfied with the methodology of the report. Mr. Gaines said he was.

The appointment of Mr. Isaacson to replace Mr. Gaines has raised questions about the future of the company's newest electronic venture, the Pathfinder site on the Internet's World Wide Web.

Two weeks ago Mr. Logan described the venture as "giving new definition to the term 'black hole.'" Last week its overseer, Mr. Isaacson, was taken from the electronic world and installed in perhaps the most prestigious hands-on editorial job in the company.

Was Mr. Isaacson rewarded for success, taken out of failure's way or simply moved into a job that was the logical culmination of his earlier career as a journalist and author? The answer may be some

combination of the three. Mr. Isaacson had held several top editing jobs at the magazine. It seemed a mark of the company's commitment to an electronic future when he was asked to head the "new media" projects.

But economic success has been elusive for Pathfinder, as for many other companies' electronic ventures.

Paul Sagan, who started Pathfinder with Mr. Isaacson and will succeed him as chief of new media, said Time Inc. had realized that Pathfinder could not cover its expenses through advertising sales alone.

Mr. Sagan said he would seek ways to raise revenue from Pathfinder's users, who now use the Web site for free.

"I believe that electronic publishing is a real business," Mr. Logan said. "But what's not clear yet is how to generate revenue."

As a joke on Mr. Logan, Mr. Sagan registered the World Wide Web address www.black-hole.com for his boss. A chagrined Mr. Logan said, "I was simply making an off-the-cuff quip, which I often do, and then proceed to put my foot in my mouth."

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1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1198

ASIA/PACIFIC

Australian Miners Get a Boost in Feud With CRA

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SYDNEY — Australian unions claimed victory in a battle with the mining company CRA Ltd. on Tuesday after the country's top arbitration body sided with the unions, ending a walkout by 20,000 coal miners.

But it appeared the labor unrest against CRA could still worsen after a powerful labor group called for stepped-up strikes against the company to try to make CRA change its labor policies.

"It's a great victory," said former Prime Minister Bob Hawke, who negotiated on behalf of the unions.

"The truth has been, and always will be, that there is an inequality of power between the individual and the employer, and that must be recognized, and it has been."

Both parties in the dispute still needed to study the decision and negotiate a settlement before the commission would impose the decision, said Deirdre O'Connor, the president of the Australian Industrial Relations Commission, the arbitration body.

CRA officials said they were studying the decision and were prepared to negotiate with the unions.

But John Maitland, president of the Construction, Forestry, Mining and Energy Union, said the union feared CRA would not honor the commission's judgment and called for further strike action to ensure it did.

"Through our experience in the past, we know that CRA will try and renege on what has come out of the commission today, and so that is the reason we are taking this action," Mr. Maitland said.

"There is a very firm resolve that we will ratchet up the action against CRA," Mr. Maitland said. "It won't be limited action. It will be certainly escalated to as high a level as we can possibly produce."

According to the agreement recommended by the commission, the Australian Council of Trade Unions agreed to stop all industrial action as soon as pos-

sible if CRA agreed to drop legal action against 76 workers who had been on strike for more than a month at the Weipa bauxite mine, which is owned by a CRA subsidiary.

The commission also ordered CRA to give those workers an 8 percent pay rise, backdated to March 1, 1994. The union group was given leave to pursue further wage increases with the commission.

Maritime workers' and coal miners' unions had called national strikes in a show of support for the industrial action against CRA. In a show of good will, however, the major coal miners' union voted Tuesday to return to work Wednesday, and waterfront workers will return to their jobs during the weekend.

The dispute has focused on CRA's policy of getting its staff to sign individual contracts rather than labor union agreements. In the past 18 months, 11,000 of CRA's 16,000 Australian employees have signed individual contracts.

The unions say workers at the North Queensland mine who signed individual contracts are being paid more for the same work than workers on union agreements. CRA's policy also is seen as an attempt to pressure workers into leaving the union.

CRA is 49 percent-owned by London-based RTZ Corp. The two companies last month announced plans to merge their global operations.

CRA shares climbed 36 cents to close at 21.60 Australian dollars (\$16.05).

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

■ Gesture for Qantas?
Hong Kong offered Australia new concessions to try to end their dispute over Qantas Airways' intra-Asia traffic rights, Agence France-Presse reported, quoting airline sources.

Hong Kong is understood to have backed away from its insistence that a 50 percent limit be imposed on Qantas passenger loads on certain flights to or from Hong Kong, Singapore and Bangkok.

ITC Can't Agree on Chief Tobacco Firm's Big Holders Are Split

Reuters

CALCUTTA — ITC Ltd. has failed to find a successor to its departing chairman because of deep differences between the Indian tobacco giant's major shareholders — Britain's BAT Industries PLC and Indian state-run banks — are holding up the selection process.

ITC's nominations committee met Monday for the first time since Krishan Lal Chugh, under pressure from BAT, announced in September that he would step down at year-end. But the marathon meeting ended without producing a successor, and the committee said it would meet again shortly.

The committee's announcement, which came late on the same day ITC said its net profit rose in the first half despite lower sales, masked a split between BAT and local banks, executives said.

Together, India's state-run financial institutions hold a 37 percent stake in ITC, which also has a major role in India's hotel and food industries.

BAT is the largest single shareholder, with a 31.7 percent stake.

As ITC executive said BAT's representative on the nominations committee, Norman Davis, has indicated the British company favors splitting the chairman's position into two jobs. One chairman would deal with long-term strategy, while the other would handle day-to-day business.

But the Industrial Development Bank of India, a key shareholder among the group of state-run banks, was believed to be pushing to keep a single chairman.

The banks reportedly favor Yogesh Devshwar, owa a board member, to succeed Mr. Chugh. BAT is said to prefer Saurabh Misra, who heads the company's flagship tobacco division.

The differences are a sequel to a bitter boardroom battle between BAT and Mr. Chugh, who announced he would step down after BAT said in March that it had lost faith in

his leadership.

BAT demanded an inquiry into financial irregularities it said had occurred under Mr. Chugh's management, but a special investigating committee said in September that neither Mr. Chugh nor senior associates had violated Indian foreign exchange laws.

A change of management comes amid fundamental changes in ITC's businesses, which are affecting profit.

In the six months to Sept. 30, ITC's net profit rose to 1.41 billion rupees (\$40.6 million) from 1.16 billion rupees a year earlier, while sales slipped to 11.88 billion rupees from 12.26 billion rupees.

ITC said the decline reflected a decline of 1.5 billion rupees in overseas sales caused by a shift toward higher-margin exports. Still, ITC's share of India's tobacco market rose to 63 percent from 60 percent, as sales volume rose 15 percent.

ITC's stock fell 8 rupees, to 245.

■ Associated Weighs Tire Venture

Associated Cement Cos. and Bridgestone Corp. of Japan are considering establishing a joint venture to make and sell tires in India, Knight-Ridder reported from Bombay.

Bridgestone would hold 51 percent of the equity of the joint-venture company, with the balance to be held initially by Associated Cement and its parent company, Tata Engineering & Locomotive Co., Associated Cement said.

The venture would have an initial capacity of 1 million tires a year and would start operations by early 1998.

Associated Cement said it was conducting feasibility studies on the project and said negotiations for the final agreement were still in progress.

Associated Cement is India's largest cement maker. Tata is involved in numerous joint-venture projects, including airlines and computer-software distribution.

China Gap With Japan Grows 39%

Bloomberg Business News

BEIJING — China's trade surplus with Japan surged 39 percent in the first 10 months of the year, the Japanese Finance Ministry said Tuesday.

The surplus through October totaled \$12.27 billion, compared with \$8.8 billion for all of 1994.

In the first nine months of the year, China's exports to Japan rose 33.8 percent from a year earlier, while Japanese exports to China grew just 10.3 percent.

A Chinese analyst said trade tensions were likely to intensify. "There could be some trade friction next year, particularly in textiles," said Mr. Zhou Jihua, a professor at Academy of Social Sciences in China.

But Ronald Bevacqua, an economist at Merrill Lynch & Co. in Tokyo, said Japan's reaction to the trade surplus was likely to be muted because of its larger aims. "As the trading relationship deepens," he said, "so does the relationship as a whole."

China's exports to Japan in the year to October amounted to \$29.55 billion, while China imported \$17.28 billion of goods from Japan, Tokyo said.

Statistics show that China is the only exporter of mainly manufactured goods with which Japan has a trade deficit. Other countries with which Japan has a trade deficit, such as Indonesia and Australia, export mainly raw materials.

According to China's statistics — which exclude trans-shipped goods arriving in Japan via third-country ports such as Hong Kong — Japan usually runs a big trade surplus with China.

In the first 10 months of this year, however, China reported a trade surplus with Japan of \$300 million.

China's exports have jumped 46 percent so far this year, to \$22.5 billion, while imports have increased 10 percent, to \$22.2 billion, Beijing said.

Mr. Bevacqua of Merrill Lynch said the surge should not worry Tokyo. "If China depends on Japan as a market for its goods, that gives Japan leverage," he said.

Investor's Asia

| Hong Kong Hang Seng | Singapore Straits Times | Tokyo Nikkei 225 |
|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| 10000 | 2300 | 20000 |
| 9500 | 2200 | 19000 |
| 9000 | 2100 | 18000 |
| 8500 | 2000 | 17000 |
| 8000 | 1900 | 16000 |
| 7500 | 1800 | 15000 |
| 7000 | 1700 | 14000 |
| 6500 | 1600 | 13000 |
| 6000 | 1500 | 12000 |
| 5500 | 1400 | 11000 |
| 5000 | 1300 | 10000 |
| 4500 | 1200 | 9000 |
| 4000 | 1100 | 8000 |
| 3500 | 1000 | 7000 |
| 3000 | 900 | 6000 |
| 2500 | 800 | 5000 |
| 2000 | 700 | 4000 |
| 1500 | 600 | 3000 |
| 1000 | 500 | 2000 |
| 500 | 400 | 1000 |
| 0 | 300 | 0 |

Source: Reuters

Very briefly:

- Enron Corp. and the Indian state of Maharashtra completed renegotiations of a \$2.89 billion power project that was scrapped in August; a final decision on the project is to be made Dec. 10.
- Industrial Development Bank of India's first-half net profit rose 26 percent, to 5.03 billion rupees (\$144.7 million), as rising industrial production helped increase demand for loans.
- TDK Corp.'s first-half profit rose 73 percent, to 9.74 billion yen (\$94.8 million), as sales of mobile-phone parts offset a drop in videotape sales; revenue rose 8 percent, to 255.3 billion yen.
- Toyota Motor Corp. said falling exports caused domestic output to fall 10 percent in October from a year earlier; Mazda Motor Corp.'s domestic output fell 33 percent for the month, while Nissan Motor Co. posted a 7 percent rise in output.
- The Philippines' trade deficit widened 7.9 percent, to \$6.41 billion in the first nine months of the year. The central bank, meanwhile, raised its overnight lending rate to 13.125 percent from 12.625 percent and has been selling dollars to help the peso.
- Ssangyong Motor Co. of South Korea has started building a \$2.6 billion plant that will make cars with technical support from its equity partner, Mercedes-Benz AG.

AFP, Bloomberg, Reuters

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NOTICE TO UNITHOLDERS

Eticorp N.A. Paris has been appointed Investment Advisor for the Chipius Fund with effect on November 3rd, 1995.

The Board of Directors

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Here in Portugal, you can be sure of a warm welcome on the golf course. You'll also find some famous names have been there before you: Henry Cotton, Robert Trent Jones II, Ronald Reagan and Mackenzie Ross have all left examples of their finest work for you to enjoy. And wherever you play, you'll discover ideal conditions in every respect. Splendid locations amid beautiful scenery. The game to just the right extent. Green keeping to the very highest standard. And a climate that allows you to play in the most comfortable surroundings. A word of warning however. There's always an abundance of sand to lure you from the fairway. But as it's mostly lapped by the warm waters of the Atlantic ocean, we think you'll agree that's really no handicap.

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Traveling to Venice

THE UNDISPUTED "QUEEN of the Seas" (*la Serenissima*), Venice dominated trade between Western Europe and the Near East for nearly a millennium. Today, the city continues to be an important commercial hub. Its traditional crafts - ranging from the handblown glass of Murano to delicately embroidered lacework from Burano and nearby Chioggia, and objects in silver, wrought iron and embossed metal - may seem as dreamlike as the city itself, but their contribution in economic terms is indeed a substantial one.

The famed Venice Biennale, the world's largest modern art show, held from June to October in odd-numbered years, has set in motion a lively contemporary art scene in a number of local galleries. Venice is a popular place for conferences, too. International seminars and congresses are scheduled year-round on subjects as varied as business, science, medicine and comparative music studies.

The Fondazione Giorgio Cini (on the island of San Giorgio Maggiore) and the Centro Zittelle (Giudecca 34) are popular venues for meetings, although conference organizers have even been known to rent large boats on the Grand Canal as a floating site.

Those doing business in the surrounding area find Venice a convenient place to stay as well, as it is within easy commuting distance of Mestre and the port of Maghera, Venice's industrial zone across the lagoon on the mainland. Also within close proximity is Padua, a center for trade fairs that is also renowned for its shoe factories. Vicenza boasts an international reputation based on the skill of its goldsmiths, highlighted by separate trade fairs focusing on gems, watches, gold jewelry or sterling silver.

Getting Around

Invest in a good map when you arrive in Venice, since getting lost is relatively easy in the labyrinth of narrow streets (*calli*), which are often intersected by secondary canals (*rii*) spanned by bridges, small squares (*campi*) and relatively spacious waterside promenades (*fondamenta*). Water buses (*vaporetti*) provide excellent, if not speedy, 24-hour service along the entire route of the Grand Canal, but during the day there is usually a long line of people waiting to buy a ticket on the quay before actually boarding.

The only means of quick transportation are the water taxis (*taxi acquei*), but be prepared to face a stiff fare - so stiff that no one ever gives a tip - at the end of the ride. The taxis are not equipped with meters, so ask for the official rate set by Venice's taxi consortiums before setting off, and feel free to bargain. A surcharge

is added from 10 P.M. to 7 A.M. and on Sundays and holidays.

To get a taxi, you must either call one of the direct numbers or go to water taxi stands located at Piazzale Roma, Rialto, San Marco, Fondamenta Nuove (Murano) and near the central train station (Santa Lucia).

Venice's Marco Polo airport, offering flights to most major European cities and connections to New York and Toronto, is only 8 miles from the heart of the city. The best way to get to and from the airport is to make use of the motorboat (*mototaxi*) service based in Piazzale San Marco (tel: 541.50.84).

At a Glance

With its mixture of Eastern (Byzantine) and Western (Romanesque) architecture, the basilica of San Marco (11th century) appears to have come straight out of Kubla Khan's Xanadu, evidencing Venice's historical link to Constantinople. San Marco lends its name to one of Venice's six neighbor-



hoods (*sestieri*), each of which is distinguished by world-famous landmarks. South of San Marco is the Dorsoduro quarter, site of both the Accademia Gallery - which presents an anthology of Venetian painting from the Bellini family, ranging from the works of Giorgione (15th century) to Canaletto (18th century) - and the Peggy Guggenheim collection, featuring works by 20th century masters including Miró, Kandinsky, Rothko and Jackson Pollock.

The Grand Canal is flanked by Gothic palace museums such as the Ca' d'Oro in the Cannaregio district, which displays pictures by Titian and Mantegna, and elegant Gothic-style residences like Ca' Rezzonico, now the Museum of the 18th Century Venetian Home.

The covered Rialto bridge marks the entrance to San Polo, Venice's market and commercial zone; do not bypass the Basilica de' Frari, a gem for tourists and art lovers alike. Take the water bus to visit the islands in the Venetian lagoon: Murano, Torcello and Burano.

Winning & Dining

Fresh seafood, sautéed rice cooked in broth (*risotto*), grilled or fried commel

squares, and soups are the basis of the local cuisine. Restaurant bills include VAT, cover and service charges, but leave an additional tip (not exceeding 10 percent) if you enjoy your meal.

One Venetian custom, observed at any time of day, is to take a break with a glass of wine accompanied by bite-sized portions of marinated anchovies, delicately poached and pureed salt cod served on toast (*baccalà mantecato*), grilled shrimp and squid, *L'Acciugheta*, via Campo SS Filippo e Giacomo, is an excellent place to indulge. Tel: 522.42.92.

At least once in your life have a Bellini cocktail at Harry's Bar. This is a concoction of fresh peach juice and champagne-like sparkling dry Prosecco. Upstairs is the restaurant, distinguished for expertly prepared food, high prices and great views. Calle Vallesolo 1323. Tel: 528.57.77.

Antico Pignolo, calle dei Speccchieri 451. Tel: 522.81.23. Try the *risotto alla manzan* with zucchini and jumbo shrimp. Another specialty is calf's liver sautéed with onions.

Al Grasso de' Ua, calle dei Bombasari 5094. Tel: 520.01.50. This is a Venetian institution. Recommended are the potato dumplings (*gnocchetti*) garnished with fresh scallops and mushrooms as well as the sea bass baked with black olives, white wine and tomato.

Al Covo, campiello della Pescaria 3968. Tel: 522.38.12. The absence of a freezer guarantees that shellfish is brought in daily, including *le moleche*, grilled soft shell crabs served with polenta and green chicory.

Trattoria alle Madonne, calle della Madonna 594. Tel: 522.38.24. Perhaps the best *pasta e fagioli* (pureed bean soup with noodles) in town.

Fiascheria Toscana, San Giovanni Crisostomo 5719. Tel: 528.52.81. This former Tuscan wine bar now has an exclusively Venetian menu and a lovely outdoor terrace. Order the pasta with lobster sauce or the fish revoli topped with *granseola* (crabmeat, a local Adriatic delicacy).

Da Fiore, calle del Scaletto 2202/A. Tel: 721.308. Wonderful food! The emphasis is on lightly fried fish, risotto flavored with seasonal vegetables and grilled cuttlefish (*seppiolina*).

In a Word

Even businesspeople fluent in Italian will have a hard time understanding the musical Venetian dialect, characterized by its distinctive Spanish sounds. Nearly everyone, however, speaks English, and the water bus and all train stops on the Venice line are announced in English.

Calling Around

Country code: 39. City code: 41.
• Emergency service: 113.
• Police: 112.
• Ambulance: 523.00.00.
• Taxis: 522.23.03 or 522.85.38.
• Flight information: 260.92.50 or 260.61.11.
• Tourist office: 529.87.11 or 529.87.01.
Rosanna Cirigliano

Next City

LONDON

The Romance of Venice At ITT Sheraton

IN VENICE, THE MOST ROMANTIC city in the world, ITT Sheraton has five hotels that fit the mood perfectly, each in its own way. Three of them - the Hotel Danieli, the Hotel Gritti Palace, and the Hotel Excelsior - are members of The Luxury Collection, a unique assembly of 48 of the most exclusive hotels in the world, recently brought together by ITT Sheraton.

The Hotel Danieli, considered by many to be the best hotel in Italy, was the 14th-century Venetian Gothic palace of the Doge Dandolo. Guests at this architectural jewel, decorated with all the splendor befitting the setting, will indeed feel privileged to stay here.

The Hotel Danieli has 231 rooms and nine suites, and

guests have access to a private launch that transports them to the Lido, where they can enjoy the hotel's private beaches, tennis courts, golf courses and water sports equipment. The hotel has a fine in-house restaurant and two bars, one of which is a summer terrace bar where guests can appreciate the marvelous views in the open air.

The Hotel Gritti Palace was also the residence of a Venetian ruler, Doge Gritti. The magnificent Gritti Palace offers something special that adds spice to any vacation: one-week cooking courses in Italian and English. Subjects include the cuisine of the Doge Gritti, vegetarian cooking, Mediterranean cuisine, pasta and rice, and healthy cooking. Special conditions, including

buffet breakfasts, complimentary use of launches and access to sporting facilities, are offered to students who stay in the Gritti Palace, which has 93 rooms and six suites and a restaurant specializing in Italian cuisine.

The Hotel Europa & Regina, with 193 rooms and 20 suites, overlooks the Grand Canal and has a fine Italian restaurant and a piano bar that moves outdoors onto a terrace in summer. Guests here also have access to the private beaches and sports facilities mentioned above.

On the Lido, Venice's resort island and the setting for "Death in Venice," are two stately beachfront hotels: the luxurious Hotel Excelsior and the Hotel des Bains. Each offers three restaurants, a heated outdoor

pool, a private beach, tennis and golf courses, water sports and horseback riding.

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WORLD ROUNDUP



Bernard Tapie: Immunity from prosecution was lifted Tuesday.

Tapie Under Threat

SOCCER The French National Assembly lifted Bernard Tapie's immunity from prosecution on Tuesday, this time over the finances of his former club Marseille. Tapie, a former cabinet minister, has remained a member of France's National Assembly.

However, Parliament's executive bureau lifted Tapie's immunity for the fourth time in two years, to allow a magistrate to probe the alleged slush funds at Marseille. The sports daily L'Equipe has estimated that 110 million francs (\$22 million) may have been involved. (Reuters)

Seles Pulls Out of Fed Cup

TENNIS Monica Seles pulled out of this weekend's Fed Cup finals against Spain because of knee injuries. (AP)

Marlins Sign White

BASEBALL Devon White, an outfielder who spent the last five seasons with Toronto, became the first free agent to sign with the Florida Marlins.

Shortstop Walt Weiss re-signed for the Colorado Rockies. His contract is worth \$4.1 million over two years.

The Rockies traded catcher Joe Girardi to the New York Yankees for minor-league pitcher Mike DeJean and a player to be determined. (AP)

Browns Insist They'll Move

FOOTBALL Even if forced to play in Cleveland until their lease expires in 1998, the Browns will go to Baltimore, the team's lawyer, Robert Weber, told the judge in an Ohio court. (AP)

Tyson to Fight Mathis

BOXING Mike Tyson will fight Buster Mathis on Dec. 16 in Atlantic City, New Jersey, with the bout carried live and free on Fox TV. (AP)

Egyptians Withdraw

SQUASH Two Egyptians, Hasan Musa and Ahmed Berade, pulled out of the Pakistan Open because of the bombing of the Egyptian Embassy in Islamabad. (Reuters)

Ottawa Fires Coach

ICE HOCKEY The Ottawa Senators fired coach Claude Ruel after a 1-4 record in his first game. (AP)

Referees Won't Vote

BASKETBALL Union leaders for the NBA's referees have refused to put the league's latest contract offer to a vote. The referees have been locked out since Oct. 1. (AP)

The End of an Olympic Love Story

Grinkov Collapses While Skating With His Wife

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FAIRY tales aren't supposed to end this way. Olympic figure skating champion Sergei Grinkov died on Monday of a massive heart attack brought on by severe heart disease, after collapsing while skating with his wife, Ekaterina Gordeeva.

An autopsy on Tuesday revealed that Grinkov's left anterior descending coronary artery, which feeds a major portion of the heart muscle, was virtually closed. In addition, the heart was enlarged from high blood pressure, the autopsy said. There was no evidence of drug or alcohol abuse, according to Dr. Francis Varga, who performed the autopsy at Adirondack Medical Center in Saranac Lake, N.Y.

Until Monday, the lives of Grinkov and Gordeeva were the stuff of dreams that only seem to come true in books. They dazzled the world of figure skating from the moment they appeared on the international scene in 1986 and won the first of four world championships.

He was 19, she was 15, and their routine was spectacular. A well-muscled 5-foot-11 (1.8-meter) man throwing a ponytailed 5-foot-1 girl through the air, while both glided on skates at dizzying speeds. They won Olympic gold at Calgary in 1988 and, after a stint as professionals, returned six years later to take gold again, at Lillehammer. G and G fell in love, married and had a daughter.

As the years passed, their skating matured with their relationship, evolving from an athletic show of muscle and speed to a husband-and-wife togetherness edged with tenderness.

On Monday, their love story came to an abrupt end. Grinkov, 28, collapsed and died while the pair was practicing for an ice show in Lake Placid, New York.

Paramedics were on the ice within 90 seconds. They were unable to revive him.

Junior hockey practice went on as scheduled Monday night at USA Rink, where Grinkov fell, the tragedy too difficult for the young players to grasp. At the 1932 rink next door, the Skating Club of the Adirondacks met as usual, but the mood of the skaters was subdued.

Skating officials said that Grinkov's father died suddenly in 1989 while he was in his 40s, perhaps of a heart attack. Joan Burns, a skating judge, said she arranged for Grinkov to return to Moscow from an American tour when his father died.

"His father was under 50; it was very sudden," Burns said. "I vaguely remember it was a heart attack."

Grinkov and Gordeeva, whose union prompted observers to say that their "hearts seemed to beat at the same time," performed most recently on Nov. 12 in Albany, New York, at a made-for-television event of Olympic champions called Skates of Gold.

Some who saw their two routines in Albany said that Grinkov appeared to have trouble lifting his wife. Jirina Ribbens, a skating expert, said the couple looked good in their routines, but that Grinkov was concerned about continuing back problems.

Grinkov was the perfect partner because he was willing to sublimate himself with a quiet anonymity, while his wife became the focus of their muscular lifts and captivating throws. Their signature maneuver, not performed in recent years, was a quadruple twist, in which he threw her for a four-revolution spin.

Grinkov, who was born in Moscow on February 4, 1967, to parents who were Red Army officers, began his career as a singles

skater. Reluctantly, he was paired with Gordeeva in 1982, when he was 15 and she was 11.

They began dating in 1989 and were married in April 1991. Their daughter, Daria, was born in September 1992. The couple bought a home in Tampa, Florida, and later moved to Simsbury, Connecticut, where there is a small enclave of skaters from the former Soviet Union, including former Olympic champion Viktor Petrov and 1994 gold medalist Oksana Baiul.

DESPITE a striking difference in size — she was 10 inches shorter and 90 pounds (41 kilograms), to his 175 pounds — Gordeeva and Grinkov were the epitome of the Russian pairs skating school, combining the elegance and artistry of the Protopopovs with the strength, power and speed of Irina Rodnina and Alexander Zaitsev, two gold-medal predecessors.

"They were the quintessentially perfect pair," said Dick Button, the two-time Olympic men's skating champion. "They had the strength, power and flow that so many skaters at the top of the world simply don't have. He was superb in holding himself back to highlight the efforts of his partner. You could always see him pointing the focus of your eye to her."

"They had everything — technique, romantic style and cleanliness (of line)," said Natalya Dubova, a Russian ice-dance coach who lives in Lake Placid. "They skated for each other. You could feel them connect."

"Now, we feel things more," Gordeeva said at the 1994 European championships. "Before, we skated — out like machines, but we didn't feel emotions. Now, we try to feel everything." (NYT, AP)



Their hearts beat at the same time: Grinkov and Gordeeva at 1994 Olympics.

Soccer's Golden Youth, Who Have Yet to Learn Greed and Fear

International Herald Tribune

Old men play with the politics of sports. Entrepreneurs and industrialists convert soccer to commerce. Meanwhile the players seem to get a little younger each day.

Indeed, the bigger the match, the more it seems to be a child's play. What does youth care of pressures or greed when Real Madrid plays Ajax Amsterdam in Wednesday's European Cup Champions' League tie?

The crowd in Madrid's Santiago Bernabeu stadium will have with nostalgia and hope.

The "ooze" might be Real plays for goals and in- come against impending bankruptcy. The fear will reach inside the dressing rooms, inside players' minds.

Or will it? Can you daunt a teenager with old men's woes? Can you stop the flow from Real Madrid's, whose winning goal on Saturday empowered Real to beat Atletico Madrid?

Raul is 18. He knows rejection and knows how to repay it. Atletico Madrid, the obsession of his father and his father's father, had thrown Raul out with the bathwater when the club's overlord Jesus Gil y Gil abandoned the youth system to cut costs.

So Raul crossed the divide, and on Saturday crossed Atletico off the top of the Spanish league table. He may meet his match on Wednesday because Ajax initiates youth players as regularly as priests christen children.

Patrick Kluijver and Nwankwo Kanu, both 19, are almost old stagers. Last spring, they won the league in the Netherlands and the Champions Cup in Vienna; last Saturday they each scored in the league. But they can already feel the next wave from the Ajax kindergarten pushing through. Kanu still looks like a player in embryo.

Out of Africa, he bounds the field like a gazelle head held high, until he senses danger or opportunity and glides into action.

His goal Saturday was prompted by Kiki Musampa, one of the younger boys whose precocity enabled Ajax to sell Clarence Seedorf to Sampdoria in the summer.

Maybe Raul and Kanu have an inkling of stardom's transience. Maybe they fear injury, or have some notion of life outside the stadium. But I doubt that Real Madrid's \$62 million debt, or Ajax's \$40 million profit, get in the way of teenage objectives.

"These boys live on goals, they cannot be expected to sympathize with old Ramon Mendoza, who this week bitterly stepped down after a decade as Real's president."

Mendoza's day is as faded as Real's glory. He tried one last, lamentable shot, demanding that UEFA, European soccer's governing body, include former European Cup holders in the Champions' League — an attempt to share the income on grounds of history rather than merit. UEFA spurned him. Mendoza resigned, and the prodigal goal scorers probably don't give a damn.

Why should they? White-haired men in suits do not bother them so much as rivals such as Ronaldo, the 19-year-old Brazilian, who struck another hat trick for PSV Eindhoven last weekend, or Alessandro Del Piero, again a scorer for Juventus.

Youth, however, is not exclusive to the predator. Parma, which shares the Italian Serie A leadership with Milan, on Sunday sprang the baby bloomer of the year by punting Gianluigi Buffon between its posts.

Buffon, 17 years and 295 days, has the build, the self-assurance, the anticipation of a man twice his years. Indeed, Franco Baresi, the captain of Milan and the emperor of Italy's players, is that and more. Baresi was apprenticed to Milan before Buffon was born, and watched up his 1,004th performance Sunday.

Nothing that he could inspire, and nothing Roberto Baggio, George Weah, Zvonimir Boban or Marcel Desailly — household names from four countries — threw at Buffon caught him off guard. He made two extraordinary saves in a minute — a one-handed stop from Marco Simone and a race off his line to throw himself at the feet of Weah. The first put instinct before thought, the second had to be calculating and fearless.

Weah's intent and power usually wins the impact, but Buffon claimed the ball, and Weah needed medical aid.

Perhaps when he is old, say all of 20, Buffon will know the hesitancy of fear. Perhaps the accumulation of bruises and the burden of expectation will take the edge off his game.

All he felt on Sunday was the rush of pride of being called up to stop one of the world's premier teams. When it was over, a broadcaster approached.

Klinsmann Lifts Bayern

Reuters

Jürgen Klinsmann proved he is worth every note of his thick pay packet when he scored all of Bayern Munich's goals in a 4-1 victory over Benfica in a third-round first-leg UEFA Cup match Tuesday.

On a freezing cold night in Munich's Olympic Stadium, the 31-year-old striker warmed the hearts of thousands of fans with a first-half hat trick that should help steer Bayern into the final eight after the second leg in Portugal in two weeks.

Klinsmann, who left Tottenham to return to his native Germany at the start of the season, is not among the leading scorers in the Bundesliga, but he has hit some crucial goals this season for both Germany and Bayern.

Klinsmann, who is estimated to earn about 2.5 million Deutsche marks (\$1.78 million) a season, got his first goal in the 27th minute, after a superb pass by Mehmet Scholl.

He scored again just after Dumas had equalized for Benfica in the 31st minute and completed his hat trick two minutes before the half.

And before many of the fans had even returned to their seats after intermission, Klinsmann headed in a cross from Scholl for his fourth in the opening seconds of the second half.

PSV Eindhoven's 2, Werner Brenner 1 A late goal by the Belgian striker Luc Nilis gave the Dutch team the edge for the return match.

PSV attacked from the start and was rewarded after just eight minutes when Junior Baniro of Werder was robbed close to his own goal by a fellow Brazilian, Ronaldo. Bremen's goalkeeper, Frank Rost, fouled Ronaldo but the striker scored on the penalty kick.

Nine minutes after the break, Rodolfo Cardoso passed off to the winger Marco Bode, who scored for Bremen.

As PSV forced the pace in the closing stages, Nilis, fed by Marciano Vink to the right of the goal, beat Rost with a low right-foot effort.

Other results: Bordeaux 2, Real Betis 0; Lens 0, Slavia 0; Nottingham Forest 1, Lyon 0; Brondby 2, Roma 1.

"How nervous were you?" he asked. "I didn't have time," Buffon shrugged. "I wasn't told until just before the game."

The interviewer sounded breathless. The goalie was serene. No doubt older watchers knew the name and the family connection.

Thirty-four years ago a Buffon kept goal for Milan (also for Genoa and Internazionale), and for Italy. Lorenzo Buffon, a cousin of Gianluigi Buffon's father, won his first cap in front of 60,000 people at Paris's Stade de Colombes in November 1958.

If the boy listens to the older goalkeeper he will hear there is sometimes a price to pay for hurling your body in the path of an oncoming opponent. Lorenzo Buffon had to be stretched off, with 62,000 people watching in silence at the Stadio Olimpico in Rome, when he collided with England's Johnny Haynes in 1961.

Those are the knooks of a family trade. They may dent the will temporarily, but old

goalies learn to soldier on. However, Gigi Buffon, Nwankwo Kanu, Ronaldo and Raul Gonzales all should know that the rewards and life itself have speeded up. As teenagers they may be experiencing peaks they will outgrow before they reach their primes. Kluijver, having escaped serious injury while driving a car in a collision which killed another man last month, may have a grasp on triumph and tragedy.

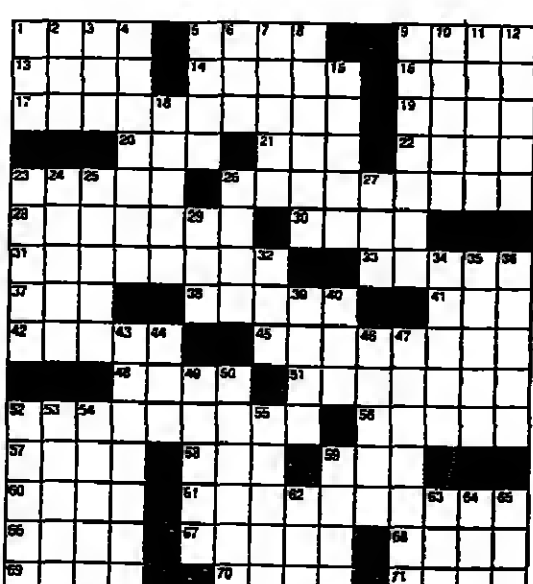
In Buenos Aires, there is a player of another era who must look across the Atlantic and envy every moment these teenagers play. For Daniel Passarella, Argentina's national team coach, lost a son, Sebastian, a contemporary of these youths, when the car he was driving was struck by a train on a level crossing. A son of soccer's family gone without a moment of recognition on life's playing field.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times.

CROSSWORD

- ACROSS**
- 1 Trendy
 - 3 Asian monk
 - 5 Yield
 - 13 "That smart!"
 - 14 Whiffs
 - 16 "Roots" author
 - 17 Special Forces member
 - 18 Houston campus
 - 20 Low
 - 21 Tropical cuckoo
 - 22 Tass news agency
 - 23 "I've — up to
 - 24 Judo master
 - 25 Wretched
 - 26 Drive away
 - 27 World Series losers, 1919
 - 28 Lactose, e.g.
 - 29 Lactose, e.g.
 - 30 V.S. Nippon's — in the River
 - 31 Vitamin bottle abbr.
 - 32 Rye fungus
 - 33 Ballet movie of 1948, with "The"
 - 34 "No bid"
 - 35 Spike
 - 36 Neil Diamond hit "Forever in —"
 - 37 A deadly sin
 - 38 Car deservedly
 - 39 Paris byway
 - 40 Cousin of "Mayday"
 - 41 Web-footed birds
 - 42 Storm trooper
 - 43 Balaam, e.g.
 - 44 1967 background
 - 45 Actress McClurg
 - 46 Casa room
 - 47 Right-hand man: Abbr.
 - 48 Ocean harness

- DOWN**
- 1 Tooth
 - 2 "Ben —"
 - 3 It goes with the tie
 - 4 Apothecary, in London
 - 5 Claude Atkins TV
 - 6 Picnic quilt
 - 7 Lesson to be learned
 - 8 Sporting venues
 - 9 American painter
 - 10 Upper crust
 - 11 Stick-on label
 - 12 Apply, as force
 - 13 German netman Michael
 - 14 Wages of disavowal
 - 15 Hole for an anchor cable
 - 16 Delect
 - 17 Subsiding, with abbr.
 - 18 1958 sci-fi terror, with "the"
 - 19 Renderers unconscious, briefly
 - 20 Botanist Gray
 - 21 One who crosses out
 - 22 Feel one's way
 - 23 Fred Astaire's sister
 - 24 Leveled, in Leeds
 - 25 Eene loch
 - 26 Potent pesticide
 - 27 It's beyond the harbor
 - 28 —, Mahal
 - 29 Utah flies
 - 30 Chocolate Town, U.S.A.
 - 31 Bridge natives
 - 32 Lizards, scientifically
 - 33 Pulses
 - 34 Singer Brangan
 - 35 "Family Matters" nerd
 - 36 Glowing signs
 - 37 Huff
 - 38 Existed
 - 39 Nuptial phrase
 - 40 N.B.A. star Smith
 - 41 Golf prop



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